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**PATENT**

Docket No. 221.P1

Box Patent Application  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL**

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Inventor(s): Murty N. Arimilli, Kenneth C. Cundy, Joseph P. Dougherty, Choung U. Kim, Reza (NMI) Oliyai and Valentino J. Stella

For (title): **NUCLEOTIDE ANALOGS**

**1. Type of Application**

This new application is for a(n) *(check one applicable item below)*:

- ☐ Original
- ☐ Design
- ☐ Plant
- ☐ Divisional
- ☐ Continuation
- ☒ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of U.S. Provisional Application 60/022,708  
filed July 26, 1996

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**CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.10**

I hereby certify that this "New Application Transmittal" and the documents referred to as enclosed therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date July 25, 1997 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" Mailing Label Number EH949256037US addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Vicki Collins  
(Type or print name of person mailing paper)  
Vicki Collins  
(Signature of person mailing paper)

**2. Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) (35 USC 120)**

- ☒ The new application being transmitted claims the benefit of prior U.S. Provisional Application 60/022,708 filed July 26, 1996.

**3. Papers Enclosed Which Are Required for Filing Date Under 37 CFR 1.53 (b) (Regular) or 37 CFR 1.153 (Design) Application**

71 Pages of specification

4 Pages of claims

1 Pages of Abstract

         Sheets of drawing

☐ formal

☐ informal

**4. Additional Papers Enclosed**

☐ Preliminary Amendment

☐ Information Disclosure Statement (37 CFR 1.98)

☐ Form PTO-1449

☐ Citations

☐ Declaration of Biological Deposit

☐ Submission of "Sequence Listing," computer readable copy and/or amendment pertaining thereto for biotechnology invention containing nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence.

☐ Authorization of Attorney(s) to Accept and Follow Instructions from Representative

☐ Special Comments

**5. Declaration or Oath**

☒ Enclosed

☐ executed by (*check **all** applicable boxes*)

☐ inventor(s).

☐ legal representative of inventor(s). 37 CFR 1.42 or 1.43

☐ joint inventor or person showing a proprietary interest on behalf of inventor who refused to sign or cannot be reached.

☐ this is the petition required by 37 CFR 1.47 and the statement required by 37 CFR 1.47 is also attached. *See item 13 below for fee.*

☐ Not enclosed.

☐ Application is made by a person authorized under 37 CFR 1.41(c) on behalf of **all** the above named inventor(s).

☐ Showing that the filing is authorized.

**6. Inventorship Statement**

The inventorship for all the claims in this application are:

☐ The same

or

☒ Are not the same.

**7. Language**

☒ English

☐ non-English

☐ the attached translation is a verified translation. 37 CFR 1.52 (d).

**8. Assignment**

☒ An assignment of the invention to:

GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

☐ is attached.

☐ A separate "RECORDATION FORM COVER SHEET" is also attached.

or

☐ A separate FORM PTO 1906 is also attached.

☒ will follow.

**9. Certified Copy**

Certified copy(ies) of application(s)

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(country)

(application no.)

(filed)

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(country)

(application no.)

(filed)

from which priority is claimed

☐ is(are) attached.

☐ will follow.

10. Fee Calculation (37 CFR 1.16)

A. ☒ Regular application

CLAIMS AS FILED						
	Number filed		Number Extra		Rate	Basic Fee 37 CFR 1.16 (a) \$770.00
Total Claims (37 CFR 1.16 (c))	32	- 20 =	12	X	\$22.00	264.00
Independent Claims (37 CFR 1.16 (b))	3	- 3 =	0	X	\$80.00	
Multiple dependent claim(s), if any (37 CFR 1.16 (d))				X	\$260.00	

- ☐ Amendment cancelling extra claims enclosed.  
☐ Amendment deleting multiple-dependencies enclosed.  
☐ Fee for extra claims is not being paid at this time.

Filing Fee Calculation \$ 1,034.00

B. ☐ Design application

(\$300.00---37 CFR 1.16 (f))

Filing Fee Calculation \$

C. ☐ Plant application

(\$490.00---37 CFR 1.16 (g))

Filing Fee Calculation \$

11. Small Entity Statement(s)

- ☒ Verified Statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 CFR 1.9 and 1.27 is(are) attached.

Filing Fee Calculation (50% of A, B or C above) \$ 517.00

12. Request for International-Type Search (37 CFR 1.104 (d)) (complete, if applicable)

- ☐ Please prepare an international-type search report for this application at the time when national examination on the merits take place.

13. Fee Payment Being Made At This Time

- ☐ Not Enclosed

- ☐ No filing fee is to be paid at this time. (This and the surcharge required by 37 CFR 1.16 (e) can be paid subsequently.)

- ☒ Enclosed

☒ basic filing fee \$ 517.00

☐ recording assignment (\$40.00; 37 CFR 1.21 (h)) \$

- ☐ petition fee for filing by other than all the inventors or person on behalf of the inventor where inventor refused to sign or cannot be reached.  
(\$130.00; 37 CFR 1.47 and 1.17 (h)) \$
- ☐ for processing an application with a specification in a non-English language.  
(\$130.00; 37 CFR 1.52 (d) and 1.17 (k)) \$
- ☐ processing and retention fee  
(\$130.00; 37 CFR 1.53 (d) and 1.21 (l)) \$
- ☐ fee for international-type search report  
(\$35.00; 37 CFR 1.21 (e)). \$
- Total fees enclosed** \$ 517.00

**14. Method of Payment of Fees**

- ☐ Check in the amount of \$
- ☒ Charge Account No. 07-1250 in the amount of \$ 517.00  
A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

**15. Contingent Petition for Extension of Time**

If a paper is untimely filed in the subject application by applicant(s) or her/his/their representative, the Commissioner is hereby petitioned under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) for the minimum extension of time required to make said paper timely.

**16. Authorization to Charge Additional Fees**

- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized by this document to charge any additional fees which may be required by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 07-1250, except the issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.311(b).

**17. Instructions as to Overpayment**

- ☒ credit Account No. 07-1250
- ☐ refund

Reg. No. 36,616

Tel. No.: (415 ) 573-4712

Daryl D. Muenchau  
SIGNATURE OF AGENT

Daryl D. Muenchau  
Type or print name of agent

Gilead Sciences, Inc.  
333 Lakeside Drive  
P.O. Address

Foster City, CA 94404

## CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY "EXPRESS MAIL"

"Express Mail" Mailing Label No. EH949256037USDate of Deposit July 25, 1997

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Vicki Collins

(Typed or Printed Name of Person Mailing Paper or Fee)

Vicki Collins

(Signature of Person Mailing Paper or Fee)

NUCLEOTIDE ANALOGSCross Referenced to Related Applications

This application is a continuation-in-part application of United States Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/022,708, filed July, 26, 1996, pending, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

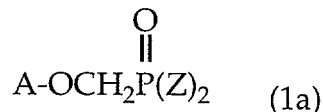
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to intermediates for phosphonmethoxy nucleotide analogs, in particular intermediates suitable for use in the efficient oral delivery of such analogs.

Such analogs per se and various technologies for oral delivery of these and other therapeutic compounds are known. See WO 91/19721, WO 94/03467, WO 94/03466, WO 92/13869, U.S. 5,208,221, 5,124,051, DE 41 38 584 A1, WO 94/10539, WO 94/10467, WO 96/18605, WO 95/07920, WO 95 79/07919, WO 92/09611, WO 92/01698, WO 91/19721, WO 88/05438, EP 0 632 048, EP 0 481 214, EP 0 369 409, EP 0 269 947, U.S. Patent Nos. 3,524,846 and 5,386,030, Engel *Chem. Rev.* 77:349-367 1977, Farquhar et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.* 72:324-325 1983, Starrett et al., *Antiviral Res.* 19:267-273 1992, Safadi et al., *Pharmaceutical Research* 10(9):1350-1355 1993, Sakamoto et al., *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 32(6):2241-2248 1984, and Davidsen et al., *J. Med. Chem.* 37(26):4423-4429 1994.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with this invention, compounds are provided having formula (1a)



wherein Z is independently  $-\text{OC}(\text{R}^2)_2\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{X}(\text{R})_a$ , an ester, an amidate or  $-\text{H}$ , but at least one Z is  $-\text{OC}(\text{R}^2)_2\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{X}(\text{R})_a$ ;

A is the residue of an antiviral phosphonmethoxy nucleotide analog;

X is N or O;

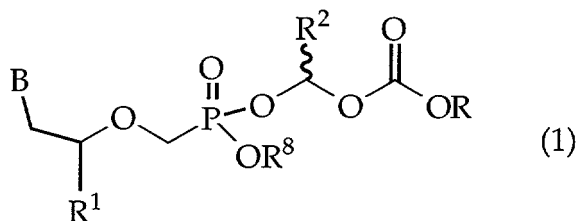
$\text{R}^2$  independently is  $-\text{H}$ ,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  aryl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkynyl,  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkenylaryl,  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkynylaryl, or  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkaryl, any one of which is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, azido, nitro or  $-\text{OR}^3$  in which  $\text{R}^3$  is  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkynyl or  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  aryl;

R independently is  $-\text{H}$ ,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_5$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  aryl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkynyl,  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkenylaryl,  $\text{C}_7$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkynylaryl, or  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{12}$  alkaryl, any one of which is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, azido, nitro,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^4)_2$  or  $-\text{OR}^3$ , where  $\text{R}^4$  independently is  $-\text{H}$  or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_8$  alkyl, provided that at least one R is not H; and

a is 1 when X is O, or 1 or 2 when X is N;

with the proviso that when a is 2 and X is N, (a) two N-linked R groups can be taken together to form a carbocycle or oxygen-containing heterocycle, (b) one N-linked R additionally can be  $-\text{OR}^3$  or (c) both N-linked R groups can be  $-\text{H}$ ; and the salts, hydrates, tautomers and solvates thereof.

Further embodiments of the compounds of this invention are compounds of formula (1)



wherein B is guanin-9-yl, adenin-9-yl, 2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl, 2-aminopurin-9-yl or their 1-deaza, 3-deaza, or 8-aza analogs, or B is cytosin-1-yl;

R is independently -H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenylaryl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynylaryl, or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkaryl, any one of which is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, azido, nitro or -OR<sup>3</sup> in which R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, -CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>F, -CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, or -CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are joined to form -CH<sub>2</sub>-;

R<sup>2</sup> independently is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl; and

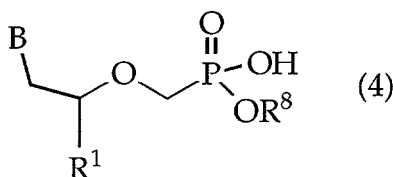
R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen or -CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR, or R<sup>8</sup> is joined with R<sup>1</sup> to form -CH<sub>2</sub>-;

and the salts, hydrates, tautomers and solvates thereof.

Other embodiments comprise orally administering to a patient infected with virus or at risk for viral infection a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formulas (1a) or (1).

Other embodiments of this invention include a method for preparing a compound of formula (1a) which comprises reacting the diacid of a phosphonmethoxy nucleotide analog with LC(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>OC(O)X(R)<sub>a</sub> wherein L is a leaving group.

In particular embodiments of this invention, a method for preparing a compound of formula (1) is provided which comprises reacting a compound of formula (4)



with LC(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>OC(O)X(R)<sub>a</sub>.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The abbreviations NMP, DMF and DMPU mean, respectively, N-methylpyrrolidinone, dimethylformamide and N,N'-dimethylpropyleneurea.

Heterocycle means aromatic and nonaromatic ringed moieties. Heterocyclic moieties typically comprise one ring or two fused rings, where the ring(s) is 5- or 6-membered and typically contains 1 or 2 noncarbon atoms such as oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur, usually oxygen or nitrogen.

"Alkyl" as used herein, unless stated to the contrary, is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> hydrocarbon containing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 carbon atoms in the form of normal, secondary, tertiary or cyclic structures. Examples are -CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclopentyl, cyclobutylmethyl, 1-cyclopropyl-1-ethyl, 2-cyclopropyl-1-ethyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentylmethyl, 1-cyclobutyl-1-ethyl, 2-cyclobutyl-1-ethyl, 1-cyclopropyl-1-propyl, 2-cyclopropyl-1-propyl, 3-cyclopropyl-1-propyl, 2-cyclopropyl-2-propyl, and 1-cyclopropyl-2-propyl.

"Alkenyl" as used herein, unless stated to the contrary, is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> hydrocarbon containing normal, secondary, tertiary or cyclic structures. Examples are -CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH=CHCH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -C(=CH<sub>2</sub>)(CH<sub>3</sub>), -CH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>C(=CH<sub>2</sub>)(CH<sub>3</sub>), -C(=CH<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=CHCH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -C=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CHCH=CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH=CHCH<sub>3</sub>, -CHCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -C(=CH<sub>2</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH=CHCH<sub>3</sub>, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 1-cyclopent-1-enyl, 1-cyclopent-2-enyl, 1-cyclopent-3-enyl, 1-cyclohex-1-enyl, 1-cyclohex-2-enyl, and 1-cyclohex-3-enyl.

"Alkynyl" as used herein, unless stated to the contrary, is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> hydrocarbon containing normal, secondary, tertiary or cyclic structures. Examples are -CCH, -CCCH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CCH, -CCCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CCCH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CCH, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CCH, -CCCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CCCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CCCH<sub>3</sub> and -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CCH.

Salt(s) include those derived by combination of appropriate anions such as inorganic or organic acids. Suitable acids include those having sufficient acidity to form a stable salt, preferably acids of low toxicity. For example, one may form invention salts from acid addition of certain organic and inorganic acids, e.g., HF, HCl, HBr, HI, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, or from organic sulfonic acids, organic carboxylic acids to basic centers, typically amines.

Exemplary organic sulfonic acids include C<sub>6-16</sub> aryl sulfonic acids, C<sub>6-16</sub> heteroaryl sulfonic acids and C<sub>1-16</sub> alkyl sulfonic acids such as phenyl, *a*-naphthyl, *b*-naphthyl, (*S*)-camphor, methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *i*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *s*-butyl, *i*-butyl, *t*-butyl, pentyl and hexyl sulfonic acids. Exemplary organic

5 carboxylic acids include C<sub>1-16</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6-16</sub> aryl carboxylic acids and C<sub>4-16</sub> heteroaryl carboxylic acids such as acetic, glycolic, lactic, pyruvic, malonic, glutaric, tartaric, citric, fumaric, succinic, malic, maleic, hydroxymaleic, benzoic, hydroxybenzoic, phenylacetic, cinnamic, salicylic and 2-

10 phenoxybenzoic. Salts also include the invention compound salts with one or more amino acids. Many amino acids are suitable, especially the naturally-occurring amino acids found as protein components, although the amino acid typically is one bearing a side chain with a basic or acidic group, e.g., lysine, arginine or glutamic acid, or a neutral group such as glycine, serine, threonine, alanine, isoleucine, or leucine. Salts are usually biologically

15 compatible or pharmaceutically acceptable or non-toxic, particularly for mammalian cells. Salts that are biologically toxic are generally used with synthetic intermediates of invention compounds. The salts of invention compounds may be crystalline or noncrystalline.

A is the residue of a phosphonmethoxy nucleotide analog. The parental

20 compounds have the structure A $\text{OCH}_2\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OH})_2$ . They are well known and have demonstrated antiviral activity. Per se, they are not part of this invention. In general, A has the structure BQ wherein B is a purine or pyrimidine base or the aza and/or deaza analogs thereof and Q is a cyclic or acyclic aglycon. B is linked to Q through the purine 9 or pyrimidine 1 positions. Examples of these

25 analogs can be found in U.S. Patents 4,659,825, 4,724,233, 5,142,051 and 5,130,427, EP 369,409, EP 398,231, EP 494,370, EP 454,427, EP 270,885, EP 269,947, EP 452,935, WO 93/07157, WO 94/03467, and WO96/23801. Typically, A will have the structure B $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-$  or B $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ .

The designation "a" is an integer of 1 or 2. If X is N then a is 2 and one R is

30 usually H and the other is not H. If X is O then a is 1.

B generally is guanine-9-yl, adenine-9-yl, 2,6-diaminopurine-9-yl, 2-aminopurine-9-yl or their 1-deaza, 3-deaza, or 8-aza analogs, or B is cytosine-1-yl. Ordinarily, B is adenine-9-yl or 2,6-diaminopurine-9-yl. In formula (1a) compounds, one Z optionally comprises an ester or an amidate. Suitable esters

35 or amidates have been described, e.g., WO 95/07920. Exemplary esters are phenyl,

benzyl, *o*-ethoxyphenyl, *p*-ethoxyphenyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, N-ethylmorpholino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> O-alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> NH-alkyl. However, every compound of the invention will contain at least one -C(R<sup>2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>OC(O)X(R)<sub>a</sub> moiety.

R<sup>2</sup> independently is -H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenylaryl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynylaryl, or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkaryl, any one of which is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, azido, nitro or -OR<sup>3</sup> in which R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl. R<sup>2</sup> is usually H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, and typically only one R<sup>2</sup> is other than H. In most embodiments R<sup>2</sup> is H in both instances. The carbon atom to which R<sup>2</sup> is bonded is capable of chiral substitution, in which case R<sup>2</sup> is in the (R), (S) or racemic configuration. In most embodiments, if R<sup>2</sup> is other than H the compounds of this invention are chirally enriched or pure at this site. In general, however, manufacturing is somewhat less expensive if chirality at the R<sup>2</sup> carbon can be avoided. Thus, R<sup>2</sup> is H when it is desired to help minimize the cost of synthesis.

X is O or N, typically O. The carbamates (where X=N) tend to be more stable in biological environments than the carbonates. When X is O then a is 1.

R independently is -H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenylaryl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynylaryl, or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkaryl, any one of which is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, azido, nitro, -N(R<sup>4</sup>)<sub>2</sub> or -OR<sup>3</sup>, where R<sup>4</sup> independently is -H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, provided that at least one R is not H. In general, R is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> secondary or normal alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted with OR<sup>3</sup>. When X is N then a is 2. In the latter case one R is usually other than H. Alternatively, two N-linked R groups are joined to form a carbocycle or O-containing heterocycle, typically containing 3 to 5 carbon atoms in the ring. When R is unsaturated, but not aryl, the site of unsaturation is not critical and is in the Z or E configuration. The alkenyl chains of naturally occurring unsaturated fatty acids would be suitable as R groups, for example. R also includes cycloalkenyl or cycloalkynyl containing 1 or 2 unsaturated bonds, typically 1 unsaturated bond. When R is unsaturated, usually it is alkenyl or alkynyl without aryl substitution.

If R is substituted with halo, cyano, azido, nitro or OR<sup>3</sup>, typically R will contain 1 of these substituents. If substituted with 2 of these substituents, they

are same or different. Generally, substituents found on R are OR<sup>3</sup>. An exemplary R group containing an OR<sup>3</sup> substituent is -CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

When R contains an aryl group, the aryl group generally is bonded directly to X or is linked to X by methylene or ethylene. The aryl group may contain -N= or -O- as a ring atom. In general, the aryl group contains 5 or 6 carbons. If substituted, the aryl moiety is substituted with halo or OR<sup>3</sup> in the ortho, meta or para positions, with R<sup>3</sup> in this instance being typically C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>. Aryl groups containing 5 carbons are typically 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl. In general, only one substituent group will be found on the aryl moiety if it is substituted at all. Exemplary aromatic and nonaromatic heterocyclic groups as used herein includes by way of example and not limitation the heterocycles described in Paquette, Leo A.; "Principles of Modern Heterocyclic Chemistry" (W.A. Benjamin, New York, 1968), particularly Chapters 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9; "The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, A series of Monographs" (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1950 to present), in particular Volumes 13, 14, 16, 19, and 28; and "J. Am. Chem. Soc.", 82:5566 (1960).

Examples of heterocycles include by way of example and not limitation pyridyl, thiazolyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, sulfur oxidized tetrahydrothiophenyl, pyrimidinyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, tetrazolyl, benzofuranyl, thianaphthalenyl, indolyl, indolenyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, piperidinyl, 4-piperidonyl, pyrrolidinyl, 2-pyrrolidonyl, pyrrolinyl, tetrahydrofuranlyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, decahydroquinolinyl, octahydroisoquinolinyl, azocinyl, triazinyl, 6H-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl, 2H,6H-1,5,2-dithiazinyl, thienyl, thianthrenyl, pyranlyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxathiinyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, indolizinyl, isoindolyl, 3H-indolyl, 1H-indazolyl, purinyl, 4H-quinolizinyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, 4aH-carbazolyl, carbazolyl, b-carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, pyrimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, furazanyl, phenoxazinyl, isochromanyl, chromanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolyl, piperazinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, quinuclidinyl, morpholinyl, oxazolidinyl, benzotriazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, oxindolyl, benzoxazolyl, and isatinoyl.

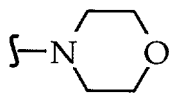
By way of example and not limitation, carbon bonded heterocycles are bonded at position 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 of a pyridine, position 3, 4, 5, or 6 of a pyridazine, position 2, 4, 5, or 6 of a pyrimidine, position 2, 3, 5, or 6 of a pyrazine, position 2, 3, 4, or 5 of a furan, tetrahydrofuran, thiofuran, thiophene, pyrrole or tetrahydropyrrole, position 2, 4, or 5 of an oxazole, imidazole or thiazole, position 3, 4, or 5 of an isoxazole, pyrazole, or isothiazole, position 2 or 3 of an aziridine, position 2, 3, or 4 of an azetidine, position 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 of a quinoline or position 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 of an isoquinoline. Still more typically, carbon bonded heterocycles include 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 5-pyridyl, 6-pyridyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, 5-pyridazinyl, 6-pyridazinyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 5-pyrimidinyl, 6-pyrimidinyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 3-pyrazinyl, 5-pyrazinyl, 6-pyrazinyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, or 5-thiazolyl.

By way of example and not limitation, nitrogen bonded heterocycles are bonded at position 1 of an aziridine, azetidine, pyrrole, pyrrolidine, 2-pyrroline, 3-pyrroline, imidazole, imidazolidine, 2-imidazoline, 3-imidazoline, pyrazole, pyrazoline, 2-pyrazoline, 3-pyrazoline, piperidine, piperazine, indole, indoline, 1H-indazole, position 2 of a isoindole, or isoindoline, position 4 of a morpholine, and position 9 of a carbazole, or b-carboline. Still more typically, nitrogen bonded heterocycles include 1-aziridyl, 1-azetetyl, 1-pyrrolyl, 1-imidazolyl, 1-pyrazolyl, and 1-piperidinyl.

R includes the structure  $-C_2-C_6R^5C_2-C_6$  where each  $C_2-C_6$  independently is a 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon linear, branched or cyclic alkyl moiety, e.g., ethylene, ethyl, propylene, propyl, isopropylene, isopropyl, cyclohexyl, etc., and  $R^5$  is  $-O-$  or  $-NR^6-$  where  $R^6$  is linear, branched or cyclic alkyl having 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms.

Embodiments include compounds where  $R^4$  is  $-H$  or  $-CH_3$ .

R includes the structure  $-C_2-C_{12}R^9$ , where each  $C_2-C_{12}$  independently is a 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 carbon linear, branched or cyclic alkyl moiety, and  $R^9$  is



N-morpholino ( ), N-piperidino, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl or 4-pyridyl.

R also includes  $-C(CH_2(X)_{0-1}R^7)_3$ ,  $-CH[C(CH_2(X)_{0-1}R^7)_3]_2$  and  $-CH_2(C(X)_{0-1}R^7)_3$ , where  $R^7$  is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon linear, branched or cyclic alkyl or  $R^7$  is 5 or 6 carbon aryl. In these embodiments, one or two X are typically present,

usually 1, X is usually oxygen and R<sup>7</sup> is typically methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, propyl or butyl, usually methyl.

R usually is phenyl, methyl, ethyl, 1-propyl, 2-propyl, *n*-butyl, *i*-butyl, *t*-butyl, pentyl or 3-pentyl.

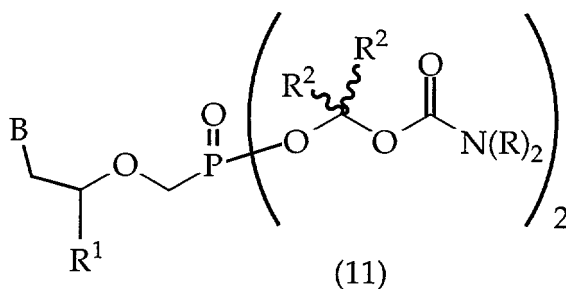
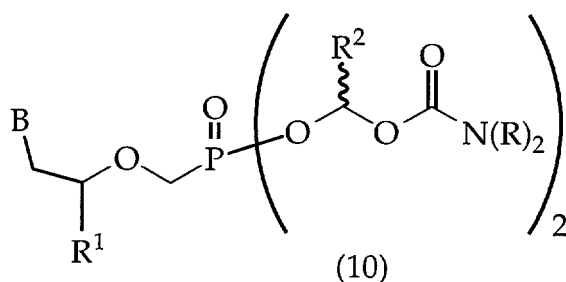
5 R<sup>1</sup> is a substituent found in prior art phosphonmethoxy nucleotide analogs. R<sup>1</sup> typically is any of hydrogen, -CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>F, -CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub> or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are joined to form -CH<sub>2</sub>-. R<sup>1</sup> is usually H or methyl. If R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are joined to form methylene, B typically is cytosin-1-yl.

R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, but typically is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl.

10 Compounds of structure (1) typically are those in which B is adenin-9-yl, R<sup>1</sup> is methyl or H, R<sup>8</sup> is -CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR and R, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as set forth above.

The compounds of this invention are optionally enriched or resolved at the carbon atom chiral center linked to R<sup>1</sup> in accordance with prior findings  
15 associating optimal antiviral activity with the configuration at this site. Thus, where R<sup>1</sup> is methyl the compounds will be in (*R*) configuration at this center and will be substantially free of the (*S*) enantiomer.

Other embodiments include structure (10) and (11) compounds where R and each R<sup>2</sup> are independently chosen and R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl



5



10

TABLE A

		B	R <sup>1</sup>
5	1	adenin-9-yl	1 -CH <sub>3</sub>
	2	guanin-9-yl	2 -H
	3	2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl	3 -CH <sub>2</sub> OH
	4	2-aminopurin-9-yl	4 -CH <sub>2</sub> F
	5	cytosin-1-yl	5 -CH=CH <sub>2</sub>
10			6 -CH <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
		R	R <sup>2</sup>
	1	-CH <sub>3</sub>	1 -H
	2	-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	2 -CH <sub>3</sub>
	3	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	3 -C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
15	4	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4 -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	5	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	5 -CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
	6	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	6 -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	7	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	7 -CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
	8	-C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	8 -C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>
20	9	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	9 -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	10	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	10 -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
	11	-CH(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
	12	-C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
	13	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
25	14	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
	15	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
	16	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
	17	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
	18	-CH(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
30	19	-C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
	20	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
	21	-CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
	22	-C(CH <sub>3</sub> )(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
	23	-CH(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
35	24	-CH <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	
	25	-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	

TABLE B

40	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.2	1.1.1.3	1.1.1.4	1.1.1.5	1.1.1.6	1.1.1.7	1.1.1.8	1.1.1.9	1.1.1.10	1.1.2.1	1.1.2.2	1.1.2.3
	1.1.2.4	1.1.2.5	1.1.2.6	1.1.2.7	1.1.2.8	1.1.2.9	1.1.2.10	1.1.3.1	1.1.3.2	1.1.3.3	1.1.3.4	1.1.3.5	1.1.3.6
	1.1.3.7	1.1.3.8	1.1.3.9	1.1.3.10	1.1.4.1	1.1.4.2	1.1.4.3	1.1.4.4	1.1.4.5	1.1.4.6	1.1.4.7	1.1.4.8	1.1.4.9
	1.1.4.10	1.1.5.1	1.1.5.2	1.1.5.3	1.1.5.4	1.1.5.5	1.1.5.6	1.1.5.7	1.1.5.8	1.1.5.9	1.1.5.10	1.1.6.1	1.1.6.2
	1.1.6.3	1.1.6.4	1.1.6.5	1.1.6.6	1.1.6.7	1.1.6.8	1.1.6.9	1.1.6.10	1.2.1.1	1.2.1.2	1.2.1.3	1.2.1.4	1.2.1.5
	1.2.1.6	1.2.1.7	1.2.1.8	1.2.1.9	1.2.1.10	1.2.2.1	1.2.2.2	1.2.2.3	1.2.2.4	1.2.2.5	1.2.2.6	1.2.2.7	1.2.2.8

1.2.2.9 1.2.2.10 1.2.3.1 1.2.3.2 1.2.3.3 1.2.3.4 1.2.3.5 1.2.3.6 1.2.3.7 1.2.3.8 1.2.3.9 1.2.3.10 1.2.4.1  
 1.2.4.2 1.2.4.3 1.2.4.4 1.2.4.5 1.2.4.6 1.2.4.7 1.2.4.8 1.2.4.9 1.2.4.10 1.2.5.1 1.2.5.2 1.2.5.3 1.2.5.4  
 1.2.5.5 1.2.5.6 1.2.5.7 1.2.5.8 1.2.5.9 1.2.5.10 1.2.6.1 1.2.6.2 1.2.6.3 1.2.6.4 1.2.6.5 1.2.6.6 1.2.6.7  
 1.2.6.8 1.2.6.9 1.2.6.10 1.3.1.1 1.3.1.2 1.3.1.3 1.3.1.4 1.3.1.5 1.3.1.6 1.3.1.7 1.3.1.8 1.3.1.9 1.3.1.10  
 5 1.3.2.1 1.3.2.2 1.3.2.3 1.3.2.4 1.3.2.5 1.3.2.6 1.3.2.7 1.3.2.8 1.3.2.9 1.3.2.10 1.3.3.1 1.3.3.2 1.3.3.3  
 1.3.3.4 1.3.3.5 1.3.3.6 1.3.3.7 1.3.3.8 1.3.3.9 1.3.3.10 1.3.4.1 1.3.4.2 1.3.4.3 1.3.4.4 1.3.4.5 1.3.4.6  
 1.3.4.7 1.3.4.8 1.3.4.9 1.3.4.10 1.3.5.1 1.3.5.2 1.3.5.3 1.3.5.4 1.3.5.5 1.3.5.6 1.3.5.7 1.3.5.8 1.3.5.9  
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 15 1.5.3.1 1.5.3.2 1.5.3.3 1.5.3.4 1.5.3.5 1.5.3.6 1.5.3.7 1.5.3.8 1.5.3.9 1.5.3.10 1.5.4.1 1.5.4.2 1.5.4.3  
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 1.7.6.7 1.7.6.8 1.7.6.9 1.7.6.10 1.8.1.1 1.8.1.2 1.8.1.3 1.8.1.4 1.8.1.5 1.8.1.6 1.8.1.7 1.8.1.8 1.8.1.9  
 1.8.1.10 1.8.2.1 1.8.2.2 1.8.2.3 1.8.2.4 1.8.2.5 1.8.2.6 1.8.2.7 1.8.2.8 1.8.2.9 1.8.2.10 1.8.3.1 1.8.3.2  
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 1.12.6.1 1.12.6.2 1.12.6.3 1.12.6.4 1.12.6.5 1.12.6.6 1.12.6.7 1.12.6.8 1.12.6.9 1.12.6.10 1.13.1.1  
 1.13.1.2 1.13.1.3 1.13.1.4 1.13.1.5 1.13.1.6 1.13.1.7 1.13.1.8 1.13.1.9 1.13.1.10 1.13.2.1 1.13.2.2





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 5.25.6.1 5.25.6.2 5.25.6.3 5.25.6.4 5.25.6.5 5.25.6.6 5.25.6.7 5.25.6.8 5.25.6.9 5.25.6.10

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Exemplary embodiments include the following numbered groups of  
 5 compounds.

1 Each compound named in Table B having only one carbonate moiety and a hydroxyl group linked to the phosphorus atom in place of the second carbonate moiety, i.e., B-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHR<sup>1</sup>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(OH)-O-CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR. Thus, the group 1 compound named 1.4.1.1 in Table B has the structure:

10 adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(OH)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

2 Compounds named in Table B having only one carbonate moiety and having only the R<sup>1</sup> moiety, #3 (-CH<sub>2</sub>OH), which is modified such that R<sup>8</sup> of formula (1) compounds is joined with R<sup>1</sup> to form -CH<sub>2</sub>-. Thus, the group 2 compound named 1.4.3.1 in Table B has the structure:

15 adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>2</sub>-◇)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(O-◇)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, where the symbols ◇ indicate a covalent bond that links the oxygen and carbon atoms together.

3 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1 and 2 where each purine base listed in Table A is the 3-deaza analog, e.g., 3-deazaadenin-9-yl. Thus, the group 3 compound defined in Table A and named 1.4.1.1 in Table B has the structure:

3-deazaadenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The group 3 compound defined in Table A and named 1.4.1.1 in compound group 1 has the structure:

25 3-deazaadenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(OH)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

4 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1 and 2 where each purine base listed in Table A is the 1-deaza analog, e.g., 1-deazaadenin-9-yl. Thus, the group 4 compound defined in Table A and named 1.4.1.1 in Table B has the structure:

30 1-deazaadenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

The group 3 compound defined in Table A and named 1.4.1.1 in compound group 1 has the structure:

1-deazaadenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(OH)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

5 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1 and 2 where each purine base listed in Table A is the 8-aza analog, e.g., 8-azaadenin-9-yl.

6 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:

- 1 -cyclopropyl (cyclopropyl replaces -CH<sub>3</sub>, which is R moiety 1 in Table A)
- 2 -CH<sub>2</sub>-cyclopropyl
- 3 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-cyclopropyl
- 4 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-cyclopropyl
- 5 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-cyclopropyl
- 6 -cyclobutyl
- 7 -CH<sub>2</sub>-cyclobutyl
- 8 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-cyclobutyl
- 9 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-cyclobutyl
- 10 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-cyclobutyl
- 11 -cyclopentyl
- 12 -CH<sub>2</sub>-cyclopentyl
- 13 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-cyclopentyl
- 14 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-cyclopentyl
- 15 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-cyclopentyl
- 16 -cyclohexyl
- 17 -CH<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexyl
- 18 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexyl
- 19 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-cyclohexyl
- 20 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-cyclohexyl
- 21 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-cyclopropyl
- 22 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-cyclobutyl
- 23 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-cyclopentyl
- 24 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexyl
- 25 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>0-4</sub>-cyclooctyl.

Thus, the group 6 compound defined in Table A and named 1.16.1.1 in Table B has the structure:

adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-O-cyclohexyl)<sub>2</sub>. The group 6 compound defined in Table A and named 1.16.1.1 in compound group 1 has the structure:

adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(OH)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-O-cyclohexyl. The

group 6 compound defined in Table A and named 1.16.1.1 in compound group 3 has the structure:

3-deazaadenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-O-cyclohexyl)<sub>2</sub>.

7 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the

following groups:

- |                   |                   |  |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 7 carbon alkyl* | 4 10 carbon alkyl | 7 -(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|

- 2 8 carbon alkyl    5 11 carbon alkyl    8  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$   
 3 9 carbon alkyl    6 12 carbon alkyl    9  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$   
 10  $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$   
 11  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$   
 5 12  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 13  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   
 14  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   
 15  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_3$   
 16  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 10 17  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   
 18  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 19  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   
 20  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   
 21  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 15 22  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   
 23  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   
 24  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$   
 25  $-\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$ .
- \* Alkyl groups are linear, branched, cyclic or monounsaturated ( $-\text{C}=\text{C}-$ ).
- 20        8 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}_3$                           | 14 $-(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   |
| 2 $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}_3$                           | 15 $-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   |
| 25 3 $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}_3$                        | 16 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$            |
| 4 $-(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{OCH}_3$                           | 17 $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$            |
| 5 $-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{OCH}_3$                           | 18 $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$            |
| 6 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$                | 19 $-(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$            |
| 7 $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$                | 20 $-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$            |
| 30 8 $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$  | 21 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   |
| 9 $-(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$     | 22 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ |
| 10 $-(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$    | 23 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$             |
| 11 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$    | 24 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OC}_5\text{H}_{11}$             |
| 12 $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$    | 25 $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{13}$ .           |
| 35 13 $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$ |   |
- 9 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:
- |   |
|---|
| 1 $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$            |
| 40 2 $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}_3$     |
| 3 $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}_3$        |
| 4 $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}_3$        |
| 5 $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ |

- 6 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 7 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 8 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 9 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 5 10 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 11 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 12 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 13 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 14 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 10 15 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 16 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 17 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 18 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 19 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 15 20 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 21 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>  
 22 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>  
 23 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>  
 24 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>  
 20 25 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>.

**10** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:

- 1 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>  
 25 2 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>  
 3 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>  
 4 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>3</sub>  
 5 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>3</sub>  
 6 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>3</sub>  
 30 7 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>3</sub>  
 8 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 9 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 10 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 11 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 35 12 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 13 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 14 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 15 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 16 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 40 17 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 18 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 19 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 20 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 21 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>  
 45 22 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)OC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

- 23  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9$   
 24  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_5\text{H}_{11}$   
 25  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_5\text{H}_{11}$

- 11 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:
- 5  
 1  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_5\text{H}_{11}$   
 2  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_5\text{H}_{11}$   
 3  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{13}$   
 10 4  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{13}$   
 5  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{13}$   
 6  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{13}$   
 7  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$   
 8  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   
 15 9  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$   
 10  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   
 11  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$   
 12  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 13  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$   
 20 14  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$   
 15  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   
 16  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$   
 17  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   
 18  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$   
 25 19  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$   
 20  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$   
 21  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$   
 22  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   
 23  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$   
 30 24  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   
 25  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$

- 12 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:
- 35 1  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   
 2  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$   
 3  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3$   
 4  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$   
 5  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$   
 40 6  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3$   
 7  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5$   
 8  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5$   
 9  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5$   
 10  $-\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$

- 11 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
 12 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 13 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 14 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 5 15 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
 16 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 17 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>  
 18 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 19 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 10 20 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 21 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
 22 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)OCH<sub>3</sub>  
 23 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
 24 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)OC<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>  
 15 25 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)OC<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>.

13 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:

- 1 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-cyclopropyl  
 20 2 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-cyclobutyl  
 3 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-cyclopentyl  
 4 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-cyclohexyl  
 5 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclopropyl  
 6 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclobutyl  
 25 7 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclopentyl  
 8 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexyl  
 9 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>cyclopropyl  
 10 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>cyclobutyl  
 11 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>cyclopentyl  
 30 12 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>cyclohexyl  
 13 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O-cyclopropyl  
 14 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O-cyclobutyl  
 15 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O-cyclopentyl  
 16 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O-cyclohexyl  
 35 17 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclopropyl  
 18 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclobutyl  
 19 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclopentyl  
 20 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexyl  
 21 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O-cyclopropyl  
 40 22 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O-cyclobutyl  
 23 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O-cyclopentyl  
 24 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>O-cyclohexyl  
 25 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>-cyclohexyl.

14 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:

- 1 -C(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- 5 2 -C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 3 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 4 -CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 5 -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 6 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 10 7 -C(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- 8 -C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)
- 9 -CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)
- 10 -CH(C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 11 -CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- 15 12 -CH<sub>2</sub>C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 13 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 14 -CH(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>
- 15 -CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- 16 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>
- 20 17 -C(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- 18 -CH(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>
- 19 -CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- 20 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>
- 21 -C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)
- 25 22 -CH(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 23 -C(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)
- 24 -CH(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)
- 25 -C(C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)

15 The following groups of compounds A-J.

30 A Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom (-O-) in the R moiety is replaced with -NH-.

B Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-.

35 C Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with -N(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)-.

D Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with -N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)-.

E Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with -N(CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)-.

40 F Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with *n*-butyl substituted nitrogen (-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)-.

**G** Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with *i*-butyl substituted nitrogen.

**H** Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with *t*-butyl substituted nitrogen.

5 **I** Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with linear, branched or cyclic 5 carbon alkyl substituted nitrogen.

10 **J** Compounds named in groups 8-14 where the oxygen atom in the R moiety is replaced with linear, branched or cyclic 6 carbon alkyl substituted nitrogen.

Thus, the group **15B** compound defined in Table A and named 1.1.1.1 in compound group 8 has the structure:

adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The group **15B** compound defined in Table A and named 1.1.1.1 in compound group 15 **1**, as named under group 8, has the structure:

adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(OH)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

The group **15B** compound defined in Table A and named 1.16.1.1 in compound group 3, as named under group 8, has the structure:

3-deazaadenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

20 **16** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:

1 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

2 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

25 3 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

4 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

5 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

6 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

7 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>8</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

30 8 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

9 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

10 -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

11 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

12 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

35 13 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

14 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

15 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

16 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>7</sub>R<sup>9</sup>

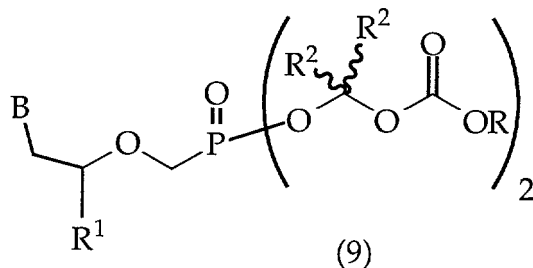
- 17  $-(CH_2)_8R^9$   
 18  $-CH(CH_3)CH_2R^9$   
 19  $-CH(CH_3)(CH_2)_2R^9$   
 20  $-CH(CH_3)(CH_2)_3R^9$   
 5 21  $-(CH_2)_2R^9$   
 22  $-(CH_2)_3R^9$   
 23  $-(CH_2)_4R^9$   
 24  $-(CH_2)_5R^9$   
 25  $-(CH_2)_6R^9$   
 10 In moieties 1-10,  $R^9$  is N-morpholino, in moieties 11-20,  $R^9$  is 2-pyridyl and in moieties 21-25,  $R^9$  is 3-pyridyl.

17 Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-5 where R moieties 1-25 listed in Table A are replaced with the following groups:

- 15 1  $-(CH_2)_2R^9$   
 2  $-(CH_2)_3R^9$   
 3  $-(CH_2)_4R^9$   
 4  $-(CH_2)_5R^9$   
 5  $-(CH_2)_6R^9$   
 20 6  $-(CH_2)_2CH(CH_3)R^9$   
 7  $-(CH_2)_3CH(CH_3)R^9$   
 8  $-(CH_2)_4CH(CH_3)R^9$   
 9  $-(CH_2)_2R^9$   
 9  $-(CH_2)_3R^9$   
 25 11  $-(CH_2)_4R^9$   
 12  $-(CH_2)_5R^9$   
 13  $-(CH_2)_6R^9$   
 14  $-(CH_2)_6CH_3$   
 15  $-(CH_2)_7CH_3$   
 30 16  $-(CH_2)_8CH_3$   
 17  $-(CH_2)_9CH_3$   
 18  $-(CH_2)_{10}CH_3$   
 19  $-(CH_2)_{11}CH_3$   
 20  $-(CH_2)_4CH(CH_3)_2$   
 35 21  $-(CH_2)_5CH(CH_3)_2$   
 22  $-(CH_2)_6CH(CH_3)_2$   
 23  $-(CH_2)_7CH(CH_3)_2$   
 24  $-(CH_2)_8CH(CH_3)_2$   
 25  $-(CH_2)_9CH(CH_3)_2$   
 40 In moieties 1-5,  $R^9$  is 4-pyridyl, in moieties 6-9  $R^9$  is N-morpholino and in moieties 9-13,  $R^9$  is N-piperidyl.

18 The following groups of compounds A-J.

A Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9)



where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-\text{CH}_3$ .

5        **B** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ .

10       **C** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$ .

**D** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ .

15       **E** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$ .

**F** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$ .

20       **G** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ .

25       **H** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ .

**I** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}$ .

30       **J** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups 1-17 where compound (8) is replaced with compound (9) where one  $R^2$  is as specified in Table A and the other  $R^2$  is  $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}$ .

Thus, the group **18A** compound defined in Table A and named 1.4.2.3 in Table B has the structure:

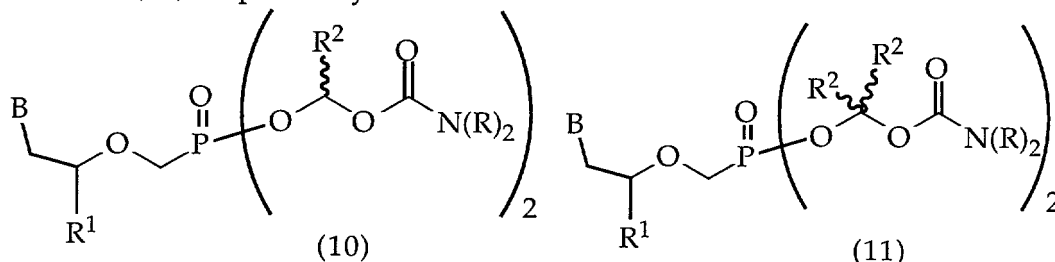
adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-P(O)(-O-C(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-C(O)-O-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

The group **18A** compound defined in Table A and named 1.4.1.1 in compound group **1** has the structure:

adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(OH)-O-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-C(O)-O-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The group **18A** compound defined in Table A and named 1.1.1.1 in compound group **3**, as named under compound group **8**, has the structure:

3-deazaadenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(-O-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

**19** Compounds named in Table B and compounds named by compound groups **1-18** where compound (8) and compound (9) are replaced with compound (10) and (11) respectively



where both R moieties are the same. Thus, the group **19** compound defined in Table A and named 1.4.1.1 in Table B has the structure:

adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-P(O)(-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-N-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The group **19** compound defined in Table A and named 1.4.1.1 in compound group **1** has the structure:

adenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(OH)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-N-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The group **19** compound defined in Table A and named 1.1.1.1 in compound group **3**, as named under compound group **8**, has the structure:

3-deazaadenin-9-yl-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-P(O)(-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C(O)-N-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

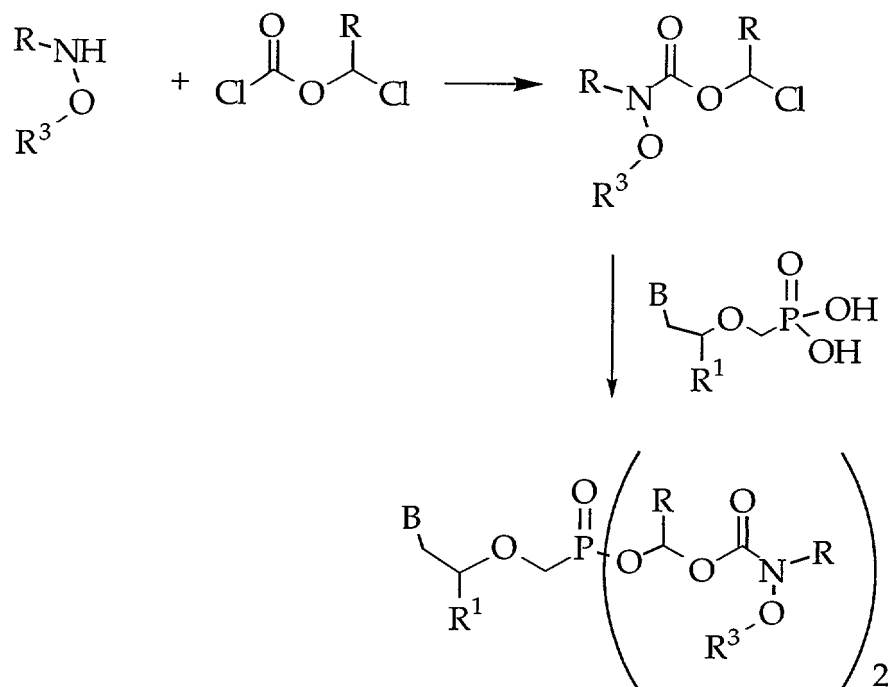
The compounds of this invention are, to varying degrees, chemically stable. It is preferable that the compounds be chemically stable in order to ensure an adequate shelf-life and proper biodistribution upon oral administration. In general, embodiments are selected that have a t<sub>1/2</sub> at pH 7.4 of greater than 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 hours and preferably in addition possess a t<sub>1/2</sub> at pH 2.0 of greater than 1, 10 or 100 hours. For example, the t-butyl carbonate found in Table 1 has a t<sub>1/2</sub> that is less stable than these parameters and therefor is not preferred. In addition, the optimal compounds of this invention should have

bioavailability in beagle dogs (as set forth in more detail below) that exceeds about 20%, preferably, about 30%.

### Synthetic Methods

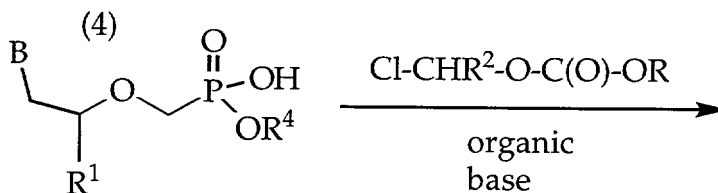
5           The carbamates and carbonates of this invention are prepared from the diacids of the phosphonmethoxy nucleotide analogs and the synthon  $LCH(R^2)OC(O)X(R)_a$ . L is a leaving group such as Cl, although it will be appreciated that any of the conventional leaving groups used in organic chemistry in nucleophilic substitution reactions can be successfully employed in  
10       place of chloro. In particular, leaving groups include halides, such as Cl, Br and I, and sulfonic acid esters such as methane, benzene or toluene sulfonic acid esters. The synthon is prepared by reacting  $LCH(R^2)OC(O)L$  with HOR for preparation of the carbonate synthon or  $HNR_2$  for the preparation of the carbamate synthon. The synthon is then reacted with the nucleotide analog of choice, typically  
15       PMPA, to form the desired carbamate or carbonate adducts. The carbamates are prepared by reacting the synthon with the nucleotide analog under typical conditions of nucleophilic attack, for example in  $Et_3N/DMF$  at room temperature. The carbonates are formed by reacting the appropriate synthon with the nucleotide analog in the presence of an organic base, typically an amine  
20       base. In addition, masked leaving groups such as thioethers, which may be activated by, for example, oxidation, and coupled directly to the phosphonic acid moiety may be used. Intermediates may be made with other leaving groups in this way, for example diphenylphosphinic acids, and others known in the chemistry of formacetals and glycosylation.

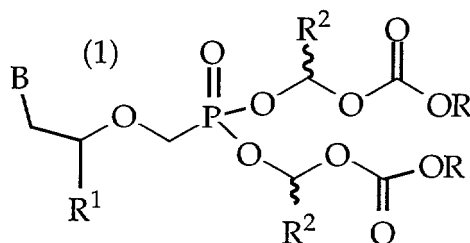
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Compounds where X=N and R=OR<sup>3</sup> may be prepared by alkylation with the appropriate haloalkyl, O-alkyl carbamate. N, O-dialkylhydroxylamines are known in the literature, and may be prepared by alkylation of hydroxylamine, or by reductive amination of aldehydes or ketones with alkyl hydroxylamines. The dialkylhydroxylamines may be acylated with the appropriately substituted haloalkyl chloroformate under conditions analogous to those used to prepare the unsubstituted chloromethyl carbamates. Phosphonates may then be alkylated with the haloalkyl, O-alkyl carbamates to give the prodrugs under conditions used for the carbonates and carbamates. Leaving groups other than chloride may of course be used throughout.

In a typical method, the carbonate compounds of this invention are prepared by reacting L-CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR with (4) to yield a compound of formula (1).





The reaction typically proceeds in two concurrent steps in which the monoester forms first, and then the diester as the reaction proceeds longer. In this situation monoester is not typically isolated as an intermediate.

5 In order to make a diester that contains different carbonate or carbamate functionalities the monoester intermediate is recovered from the early reaction and the reaction is then completed with for example a second L-CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR reagent, thereby resulting in substitution with a second ester different from the first.

10 One optionally conducts the carbonate synthesis reactions using at least about 1.0 and typically 2 equivalents of L-CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR. The reaction is conducted in the presence of an organic base in an organic solvent at a reaction temperature of about 4-100° for about 4-72 hours. Exemplary suitable organic bases include triethylamine or Hunig's base. Exemplary suitable organic solvents  
15 include DMF, DMPU, or NMP.

The monoester or diester products are purified by standard methods including flash column chromatography or salting out. Suitable salts for purification and/or formulation will final product include the sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, lactic acid, fumaric or citric acid salts or complexes of the diester  
20 or monoester compounds of structures (1) or (1a).

### Utilities

The compounds of this invention are useful in the treatment or prophylaxis of one or more viral infections in man or animals, including infections caused by DNA viruses, RNA viruses, herpesviruses (CMV, HSV 1, HSV 2, VZV, and the like), retroviruses, hepadnaviruses, (e.g. HBV), papillomavirus, hantavirus, adenoviruses and HIV. Other infections to be treated with the compounds herein include MSV, RSV, SIV, FIV, MuLV, and other retroviral infections of rodents and other animals. The prior art describes the antiviral specificity of the nucleotide analogs, and the parental drug specificity is shared by the compounds of this invention. Dosages, viral targets, and suitable administration routes to best attack the site of infection are well known in the art for the parental drugs. Determination of proper doses is a straightforward matter for the clinician, taking into account the molecular weight of the compounds of this invention and, when administering them orally, their bioavailability in animals or as deduced in clinical trials with humans. Oral dosages of the compounds of this invention in humans for antiviral therapy will range about from 0.5 to 60 mg/Kg/day, usually about from 1 to 30 mg/Kg/day and typically about from 1.5 to 10 mg/Kg/day.

The compounds of this invention also are useful as intermediates in the preparation of detectable labels for oligonucleotide probes. The compounds are hydrolyzed to yield the diacid, diphosphorylated and incorporated into an oligonucleotide by conventional enzymatic or chemical means. The incorporated base from the compound of the invention will be capable of participating in base pairing and thus will not interfere substantially with the binding of the oligonucleotide to its complementary sequence (E. De Clercq *Rev. Med. Virol.* 3:85-96 1993). However, if it does interfere with binding of the oligonucleotide containing the analog to the complementary sequence, the compound of the invention optionally is incorporated into the oligonucleotide as the 3' terminal base, an innocuous position and a conventional site for oligonucleotide labeling. The aglycon donated by the nucleotide analog that is incorporated into the oligonucleotide is detected by any means, such as NMR or by binding to antibodies specific for the nucleotide analog.

Pharmaceutical Formulations

Compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically, i.e. physiologically, acceptable salts (hereafter collectively referred to as the active ingredients), are administered by any route appropriate to the condition to be treated, suitable routes including oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including ocular, buccal and sublingual), vaginal and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intradermal, intrathecal and epidural). Generally, the compounds of this invention are administered orally, but if an embodiment is not sufficiently orally bioavailable it can be administered by any of the other routes noted above.

While it is possible for the active ingredients to be administered as pure compounds it is preferable to present them as pharmaceutical formulations. The formulations of the present invention comprise at least one active ingredient, as above defined, together with one or more acceptable carriers and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The carrier(s) must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the patient.

The formulations include those suitable for topical or systemic administration, including oral, rectal, nasal, buccal, sublingual, vaginal or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intradermal, intrathecal and epidural) administration. The formulations are in unit dosage form and are prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. Such methods include the step of bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product.

Formulations of the present invention suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient; as a powder or granules; as solution or a suspension in an aqueous liquid or a non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. The active ingredient may also be presented as a bolus, electuary or paste.

A tablet may be made by compression or molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, preservative, surface active or dispersing agent. Molded tablets may be made by moulding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active ingredient therein.

For infections of the eye or other external tissues, e.g. mouth and skin, the formulations are preferably applied as a topical ointment or cream containing the active ingredient(s) in an amount of, for example, 0.01 to 10% w/w (including active ingredient(s) in a range between 0.1% and 5% in increments of 0.1% w/w such as 0.6% w/w, 0.7% w/w, etc), preferably 0.2 to 3% w/w and most preferably 0.5 to 2% w/w. When formulated in an ointment, the active ingredients may be employed with either a paraffinic or a water-miscible ointment base. Alternatively, the active ingredients may be formulated in a cream with an oil-in-water cream base.

If desired, the aqueous phase of the cream base may include, for example, at least 30% w/w of a polyhydric alcohol, i.e. an alcohol having two or more hydroxyl groups such as propylene glycol, butane 1,3-diol, mannitol, sorbitol, glycerol and polyethylene glycol (including PEG 400) and mixtures thereof. The topical formulations may desirably include a compound which enhances absorption or penetration of the active ingredient through the skin or other affected areas. Examples of such dermal penetration enhancers include dimethyl sulphoxide and related analogs.

The oily phase of the emulsions of this invention may be constituted from known ingredients in a known manner. While the phase may comprise merely an emulsifier (otherwise known as an emulgent), it desirably comprises a mixture of at least one emulsifier with a fat or an oil or with both a fat and an oil. Preferably, a hydrophilic emulsifier is included together with a lipophilic emulsifier which acts as a stabilizer. It is also preferred to include both an oil and a fat. Together, the emulsifier(s) with or without stabilizer(s) make up the emulsifying wax, and the wax together with the oil and fat make up the

emulsifying ointment base which forms the oily dispersed phase of the cream formulations.

Emulgents and emulsion stabilizers suitable for use in the formulation of the present invention include Tween<sup>®</sup> 60, Span<sup>®</sup> 80, cetostearyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, glyceryl mono-stearate and sodium lauryl sulfate.

The choice of suitable oils or fats for the formulation is based on achieving the desired cosmetic properties. Thus the cream should preferably be a non-greasy, non-staining and washable product with suitable consistency to avoid leakage from tubes or other containers. Straight or branched chain, mono- or dibasic alkyl esters such as di-isoadipate, isocetyl stearate, propylene glycol diester of coconut fatty acids, isopropyl myristate, decyl oleate, isopropyl palmitate, butyl stearate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate or a blend of branched chain esters known as Crodamol CAP may be used, the last three being preferred esters. These may be used alone or in combination depending on the properties required.

Alternatively, high melting point lipids such as white soft paraffin and/or liquid paraffin or other mineral oils can be used.

Formulations suitable for topical administration to the eye also include eye drops wherein the active ingredient is dissolved or suspended in a suitable carrier, especially an aqueous solvent for the active ingredient. The active ingredient is suitably present in such formulations in a concentration of 0.01 to 20%, in some embodiments 0.1 to 10%, and in others about 1.0% w/w.

Formulations suitable for topical administration in the mouth include lozenges comprising the active ingredient in a flavored basis, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active ingredient in an inert basis such as gelatin and glycerin, or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active ingredient in a suitable liquid carrier.

Formulations for rectal administration may be presented as a suppository with a suitable base comprising for example cocoa butter or a salicylate.

Formulations suitable for nasal or inhalational administration wherein the carrier is a solid include a powder having a particle size for example in the range 1 to 500 microns (including particle sizes in a range between 20 and 500 microns in increments of 5 microns such as 30 microns, 35 microns, etc). Suitable formulations wherein the carrier is a liquid, for administration as for example a nasal spray or as nasal drops, include aqueous or oily solutions of the active ingredient. Formulations suitable for aerosol administration may be

prepared according to conventional methods and may be delivered with other therapeutic agents. Inhalational therapy is readily administered by metered dose inhalers.

5 Formulations suitable for vaginal administration may be presented as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or spray formulations containing in addition to the active ingredient such carriers as are known in the art to be appropriate.

10 Formulations suitable for parenteral administration are sterile and include aqueous and non-aqueous injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials with elastomeric stoppers, and may be stored 15 in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets of the kind previously described. Preferred unit dosage formulations are those containing a daily dose or unit daily sub-dose, 20 as recited above, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of an active ingredient.

In addition to the ingredients particularly mentioned above the formulations of this invention may include other agents conventional in the art having regard to the type of formulation in question, for example those suitable for oral administration may include flavoring agents.

25 The present invention further provides veterinary compositions comprising at least one active ingredient as above defined together with a veterinary carrier therefor.

Veterinary carriers are materials useful for the purpose of administering the composition to cats, dogs, horses, rabbits and other animals and may be solid, 30 liquid or gaseous materials which are otherwise inert or acceptable in the veterinary art and are compatible with the active ingredient. These veterinary compositions may be administered orally, parenterally or by any other desired route.

35 Compounds of the invention can be used to provide controlled release pharmaceutical formulations containing a matrix or absorbent material and as

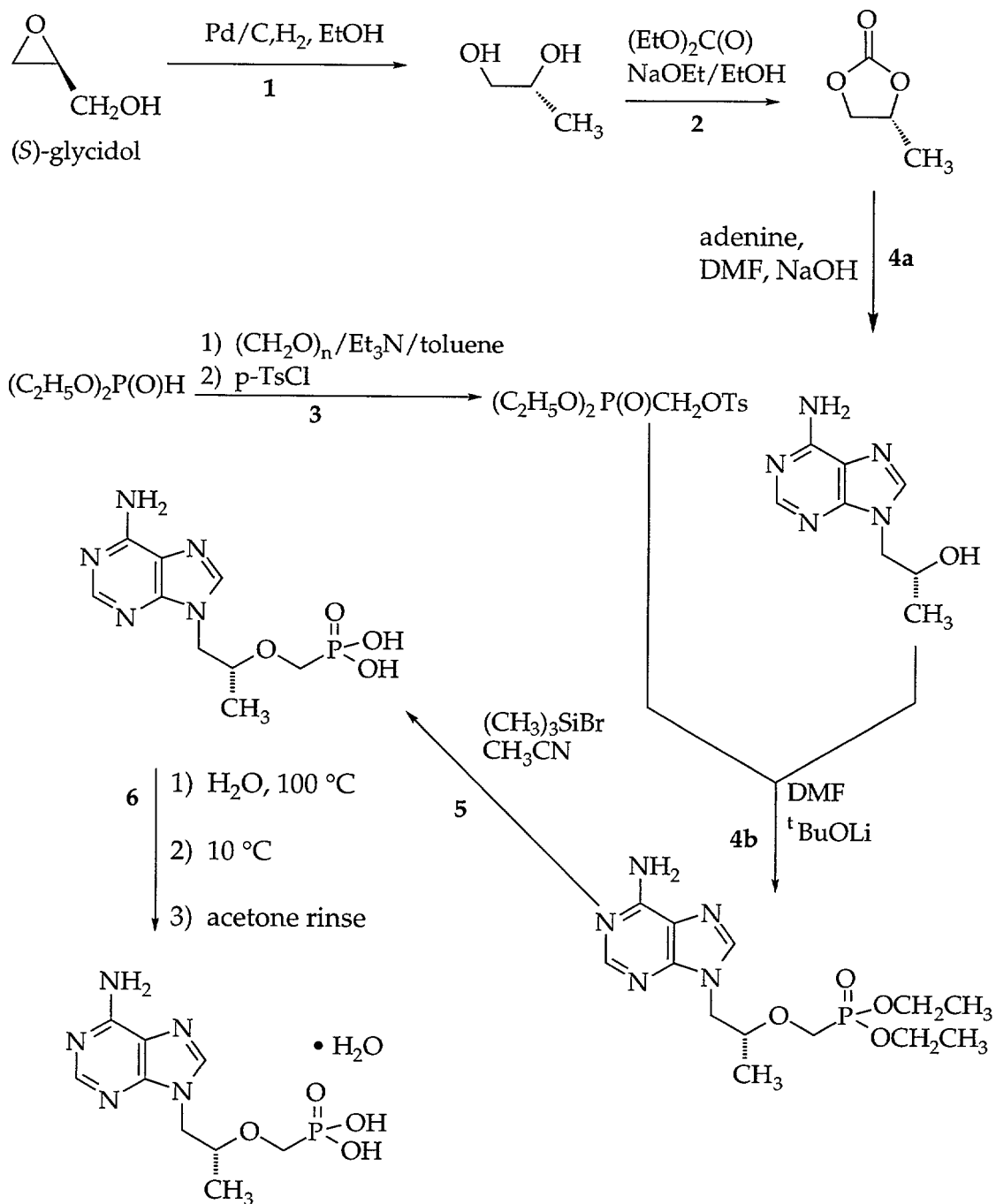
Controlled release formulations adapted for oral administration in which

All citations found herein are incorporated by reference.

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## EXAMPLES

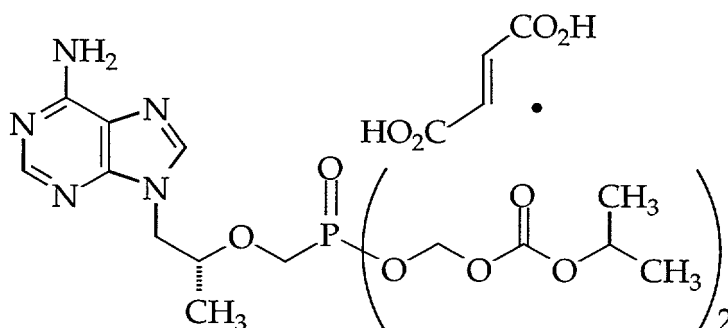
Example 1  
PMPA Synthesis



PMPA • H<sub>2</sub>O

7

- 1) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHOC(O)OCH<sub>2</sub>Cl,  
1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone  
Et<sub>3</sub>N
- 2) fumaric acid  
iPrOH



#### Process Summary

PMPA is prepared as follows: (S)-Glycidol is reduced to (R)-1,2-  
 5 propanediol by catalytic hydrogenation, which is then reacted with diethyl  
 carbonate to afford (R)-1,2-propylene carbonate. The carbonate is reacted with  
 adenine and catalytic amounts of a base such as sodium hydroxide to give (R)-9-  
 [2-(diethylphosphonomethoxy)propyl]adenine which, without isolation, is  
 reacted with lithium alkoxide (alkyl containing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms, e.g.,  
 10 *n*-hexoxide, *n*-pentoxide, *n*-butoxide, *i*-butoxide, *t*-butoxide, *n*-propoxide, *i*-  
 propoxide, ethoxide, methoxide) and diethyl *p*-toluenesulfonyl-  
 oxymethylphosphonate (prepared by reacting diethyl phosphite and  
 paraformaldehyde, and tosylating the product *in situ*). The resulting (R)-9-[2-  
 diethylphosphonomethoxypropyl]adenine is deesterified with  
 15 bromotrimethylsilane to give crude PMPA, which is then purified by  
 precipitation from water with pH adjustment. The product is further purified by  
 recrystallization with water to afford PMPA monohydrate.

The process uses a small amount of a base such as NaOH at step 1, which  
 increases the reaction rate about 10-fold compared to the same reaction lacking  
 20 the base. Step 1 also uses hydrogen gas instead of using a reagent such as

HCO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>4</sub> to generate hydrogen *in situ*. The process uses lithium alkoxide at step 4b, which is mildly exothermic on addition to the reaction mixture. The use of a highly reactive base such as NaH, results in an exothermic reaction that generates hydrogen gas in a reaction is difficult to control. The use of NaH thus requires more labor and care to use than lithium alkoxide. Lithium alkoxide bases also give a product that has an improved by-product profile compared to that obtained using NaH, e.g., lower amounts of starting material or overalkylated products usually result from the use of lithium alkoxide.

The scale of the following method is proportionately reduced or increased if desired. The scheme and process steps depict synthesis of (R)-PMPA. One can practice the method using chirally impure starting materials such as (R,S)-glycidol to obtain a chiral mixture of intermediates or of the final product.

One can increase or decrease the scale of the process steps described below if desired. The scheme and process steps depict synthesis of (R)-PMPA and (R)-bis(POC)PMPA. One can practice the method using chirally impure starting materials such as (R,S)-glycidol to obtain a chiral mixture of intermediates, e.g., a chiral mixture of 1,2-propylene carbonate, PMPA or bis(POC)PMPA.

**Step 1. (R)-1,2-Propanediol:** (S)-Glycidol (1.0 kg, 13.5 moles) is added to a reactor containing (i) an inert, e.g., nitrogen, atmosphere and (ii) a stirred suspension of 5% palladium on activated carbon (50% wet) catalyst (100 g) in denatured ethyl alcohol containing 2 mole% sodium hydroxide (7.85 kg EtOH and 54 g of 16.7% NaOH solution). The contents of the inerted reactor containing catalyst and the ethanol solution is usually cooled to about 0°C (usually about -5 to 5°C) before the (S)-glycidol is added. Hydrogen gas at no more than 20 psi is then introduced to the inerted reaction vessel containing reactants at a temperature of no more than 25°C. The mixture is agitated for approximately 4–5 hours, until hydrogen consumption stops. Reaction completion is monitored by TLC (trace or no (S)-glycidol remaining). The mixture is then filtered e.g., diatomaceous earth (about 150 g), to remove solids and the filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* at no more than 50°C, until volatile collection stops or is very slow, to obtain an oil containing the crude product. The crude product is used directly in the next step. Title compound yield is about 100%.

**Step 2. (R)-1,2-Propylene carbonate:** Diethyl carbonate (1.78 kg, 15.1 moles) and sodium ethoxide in denatured ethyl alcohol (210 g of 21% w/w sodium ethoxide in ethanol) are added to (R)-1,2-propanediol (1.0 kg theoretical based on the quantity of (S)-glycidol used in step 1 above), and the solution is heated to 80 to 150°C to distill off the ethanol. If necessary to achieve reaction completion, additional diethyl carbonate (0.16 kg) is added to the reaction mixture, followed by distillation to remove ethanol. Reaction completion is monitored by TLC showing a trace or no detectable (R)-1,2-propanediol. The residue is fractionally distilled at 120°C and 10–17 mm Hg, to yield the title compound as a colorless liquid. The product purity is typically 96% or greater purity by GC analysis.

**Step 3. Diethyl p-toluenesulfonyloxymethylphosphonate:** In a reactor containing an inert atmosphere, e.g., nitrogen, a mixture of diethyl phosphite (0.80 kg), paraformaldehyde (0.22 kg), and triethylamine (0.06 kg) in toluene (0.11 kg) is heated at 87°C for about 2 hours, then refluxed for about 1 hour, until the reaction is complete as monitored by TLC showing a trace or no detectable diethyl phosphite. During the reaction, the inert atmosphere is maintained. Toluene is necessary to moderate the reaction, which may otherwise explode. Reaction completion is optionally confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR (diethyl phosphite peak at δ 8.4–8.6 ppm no longer detected). The solution is cooled to about 1°C (typically about -2 to 4°C) and p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (1.0 kg) is added and then triethylamine (0.82 kg) at about 5°C is slowly added (exothermic addition) while maintaining the temperature at no more than about 10°C (typically 0 to 10°C). The resulting mixture is warmed to 22°C and stirred for at least about 5 hours (typically about 4.5 to 6.0 hours), until the reaction is complete as shown by TLC (trace or no p-toluenesulfonyl chloride detectable) and optionally confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR (p-toluenesulfonyl chloride doublet at δ 7.9 ppm no longer detected). The solids are removed by filtration and washed with toluene (0.34 kg). The combined washings and filtrate are washed either twice with water (1.15 kg per wash), or optionally with a sequence of water (1.15 kg), 5% aqueous sodium carbonate (3.38 kg), and then twice with water (1.15 kg). After each wash, the reactor contents are briefly agitated, allowed to settle and the lower aqueous layer is then discarded. If the reaction results in an emulsion, brine (0.23 kg of water containing 0.08 kg NaCl) may be added to the first organic/water mixture,

followed by agitating the reactor contents, allowing the solids to settle, discarding the lower aqueous layer, adding 1.15 kg water, agitating, allowing solids to settle and again discarding the lower aqueous layer. The organic phase is distilled *in vacuo* at no more than 50°C (to LOD at 110°C of no more than 10% and water content, by KF titration, no more than 0.3%), affording a yield of about 60-70% of the title compound as an oil of about 85-95% purity, exclusive of toluene.

**Step 4. (R)-9-[2-(Diethylphosphonomethoxy)propyl]adenine:** In a reactor containing an inert atmosphere, e.g., nitrogen, a mixture of adenine (1.0 kg), sodium hydroxide (11.8 g), (R)-1,2-propylene carbonate (0.83 kg), and N,N-dimethylformamide (6.5 kg) is heated to about 130°C (typically about 125-138°C) for about 18-30 hours until the reaction is complete as optionally monitored by area normalized HPLC showing no more than about 0.5% adenine remaining. The resulting mixture is cooled to about 25°C, typically about 20-30°C, and contains the stage I intermediate, (R)-9-(2-hydroxypropyl)adenine, which may precipitate out at this point. After cooling, lithium *t*-butoxide (3.62 kg), 2.0 M in tetrahydrofuran is added to the stage I intermediate, to produce the lithium salt of (R)-9-(2-hydroxypropyl)adenine in a mildly exothermic addition. The slurry is treated with diethyl *p*-toluenesulfonyloxymethylphosphonate (1.19 kg) and the mixture is heated to a temperature of about 32°C, typically about 30-45°C, and is stirred for at least about 2 hours (typically about 2-3 hours) during which time the mixture becomes homogeneous. More diethyl *p*-toluenesulfonyloxymethylphosphonate (1.43 kg) is added and the mixture is stirred at a temperature of about 32°C (typically about 30-45°C) for at least about 2 hours (typically about 2-3 hours). Additional lithium *t*-butoxide (0.66 kg), 2.0 M in tetrahydrofuran and diethyl *p*-toluenesulfonyloxymethylphosphonate (0.48 kg) are added twice more, each time followed by stirring the mixture, which is at a temperature of about 32°C for at least about 2 hours. Reaction completion is optionally monitored by area normalized HPLC showing no more than about 10% of stage I intermediate remaining. If the reaction is incomplete, additional lithium *t*-butoxide (0.33 kg), 2.0 M in tetrahydrofuran and diethyl *p*-toluenesulfonyloxymethylphosphonate (0.24 kg) are added and the reaction mixture is maintained at a temperature of about 32°C for at least about 2 hours to achieve reaction completion. The mixture is then cooled to about 25°C (typically about 20-40°C) and glacial acetic acid (0.5 kg) is then added. The resulting mixture is concentrated *in vacuo* at a final maximum mixture temperature of

about 80°C under about 29 in Hg vacuum. The residue is cooled to about 50°C (typically about 40-60°C) and water (1.8 kg) is added and the reaction is rinsed forward with additional water (1.8 kg). The solution is continuously extracted with dichloromethane (about 35 kg) for 12-48 hours with periodic additions of glacial acetic acid (0.2 kg) to the aqueous phase after about 5 hours and after about 10 hours of continuous extraction time. Extraction completion is optionally confirmed by area normalized HPLC as shown by no more than about 7% of (R)-9-[2-(diethylphosphonomethoxy)propyl]adenine remaining in the aqueous phase. The combined dichloromethane extracts are concentrated initially at atmospheric pressure then *in vacuo* at an extract temperature of no more than about 80°C to give the title compound as a viscous orange oil. The title compound yield is about 40-45% by weight normalized HPLC and its purity is typically 60-65% by area normalized HPLC. The actual weight of the title compound after concentration is approximately 1.6 times the theoretical weight (or 3.8 times the expected yield). The additional observed weight is attributed to impurities and/or solvents remaining after the continuous extraction and concentration.

**Step 5. (R)-9-[2-(Phosphonomethoxy)propyl]adenine, crude:**

Bromotrimethylsilane (1.56 kg) is added to a reactor containing a mixture of crude (R)-9-[2-(diethylphosphonomethoxy)propyl]adenine (1.0 kg calculated based on adenine input from step 4 above) and acetonitrile (0.9 kg) with cooling to maintain a temperature no higher than about 50°C. The lines are rinsed forward with acetonitrile (0.3 kg) and the mixture is refluxed at about 60-75°C for about 2-4 hours with moderate agitation to avoid splashing the reactor contents. Reaction completion is monitored by area normalized HPLC showing no more than about 3% total of monoethyl PMPA and diethyl PMPA remaining. If the reaction is incomplete, additional bromotrimethylsilane (0.04 kg) is charged into the reactor and the reaction is refluxed for at least about 1 hour with moderate agitation. The volatiles are removed by distillation at no higher than about 70°C initially at atmospheric pressure and then *in vacuo* (about 24-27 in Hg) at no higher than about 70°C. The reactor is then cooled to about 20°C (typically about 15-25°C) and water (1.9 kg) is added (exothermic addition) to the residue with the temperature maintained at no higher than about 50°C. The mixture is cooled to 20°C and washed with dichloromethane (1.7 kg) by agitating for about 30 minutes. The isolated aqueous phase is then filtered through a 1 µm cartridge

filter, diluted with water (3.2 kg), heated to about 40°C (typically about 35-50°C) and adjusted to pH about 1.1 (typically about 0.9-1.3) with aqueous sodium hydroxide (about 0.15 kg NaOH as a 50% solution) while the temperature is maintained at about 45°C. PMPA seed crystals are added to the mixture and the pH is adjusted to about 2.8 (typically about 2.6-3.0) with a 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (about 0.15 kg NaOH required) while the temperature is maintained at about 45°C (typically about 35-50°C). The solution is cooled to about 22°C (typically about 15-25°C) over about 3-20 hours with slow to moderate agitation that avoids splashing the contents, during which time the product should precipitate, beginning at about 35°C. The pH of the slurry is adjusted to about 3.2 (typically about 3.1-3.3), usually using 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide or concentrated hydrochloric acid, if necessary. The slurry is cooled to approximately 5°C, typically about 0-10°C, and slowly agitated for at least about 3 hours in that temperature range. The solids are collected by filtration, washed sequentially with cold water (0.35 kg) and acetone (0.3 kg) giving crude PMPA as a damp solid typically of about 97% purity. The product is heated to about 50°C and dried *in vacuo* to a water content of less than 10%. The quantity of diethyl PMPA is calculated from the quantity of adenine used in the preceding step of the synthesis (assuming 100% yield) and not from the net weight of the crude diethyl PMPA, which may contain other compounds.

**Step 6. (R)-9-[2-(Phosphonomethoxy)propyl]adenine, pure:** A suspension of the crude PMPA (1.00 kg corrected for water content) (Step 5 product) in water is heated to about 100°C (typically about 95-110°C) with moderate to high agitation until all solids dissolve, and the resulting solution is clarified by filtration while hot, rinsing forward using additional hot water (1 kg, about 95-110°C). The filtrate is heated to 100°C prior to cooling, first to about 30°C (typically about 20-25°C) over about 3-5 hours with slow agitation, then cooling is continued to about 10°C (typically about 5-15°C). After holding at about 10°C for at least about 3 hours, the solids are collected by filtration and washed sequentially with cold water (1.5 kg, about 0-10°C) and then acetone (1 kg). The wet cake is dried *in vacuo* at about 50°C (typically about 40-60°C) to a water content of about 5.9% (typically about 3.9-7.9%), affording pure PMPA monohydrate. The product purity is typically 98% or greater by both area

normalized and weight normalized HPLC. If the chemical purity is unsatisfactory, the product may be repurified by a repeat of this step.

**Optional recrystallization:** 0.75 g of PMPA (preparation A) was  
 5 recrystallized from H<sub>2</sub>O (11.3 mL, 15:1 wt. ratio) by heating the suspension to 95-100°C. Upon cooling to room temperature, the crystallized PMPA was chilled in a freezer. After 3 h the crystals were filtered on a coarse frit fit with Tyvek™, the filter cake rinsed with ice-cold H<sub>2</sub>O and acetone, and air dried to constant weight to give a fluffy white solid (Preparation B). Recovery was 0.64 g (85.3%). HPLC  
 10 showed 98.5-98.9% pure PMPA. No 14.7 min impurity was observed. Recrystallized liquors (1039-91-23) showed 71.4% pure PMPA with a major impurity at 4.8 min (26.9%), possibly solvent. 14.7 min impurity = 0.05%.

Preparation B PMPA was recrystallized again from 9.6 mL (15:1 wt. ratio) H<sub>2</sub>O heated to 95-100°C. Upon cooling to room temperature, the crystallized  
 15 PMPA was chilled in a freezer overnight. The PMPA was filtered through a coarse frit fit with Tyvek™ and the filter cake was rinsed with ice-cold H<sub>2</sub>O and acetone, then sucked dry to constant weight to afford a fluffy, white solid (Preparation C). Recovery was 0.52 g (81.3%). HPLC (JH52807, JH52810) showed 99.3-99.5% pure PMPA. The largest impurity at 19 min = 0.22%. Recrystallized  
 20 liquors showed 64.9% pure PMPA with 0.01% 14.7 min impurity and 0.09% 19 min impurity.

Preparation C PMPA (0.50 g) was recrystallized from approximately 7.5 mL boiling H<sub>2</sub>O (15:1 wt. ratio). Upon cooling to room temperature, the PMPA was filtered on a coarse frit fit with Tyvek™. The filter cake was rinsed with ice-cold  
 25 H<sub>2</sub>O and acetone then sucked to dryness to afford a fluffy white solid (Preparation D). The filtrate was also concentrated to afford a white solid (Preparation E).

Recovery: Filter cake: 0.41 g (82%), Filtrate: 0.08 g = 0.49 g combined (98%). HPLC analysis showed the filtrate (Preparation E) was 99.9% pure. PMPA  
 30 prepared in this fashion is used to manufacture the compounds of this invention.

**Step 7. Bis(POC)PMPA fumarate:** In a reactor with an inert atmosphere, e.g., nitrogen, a mixture of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (4.12 kg), PMPA  
 35 monohydrate (1.00 kg), triethylamine (0.996 kg), are agitated for about 15-45 min., typically about 30 min, and then chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate (2.50 kg) is

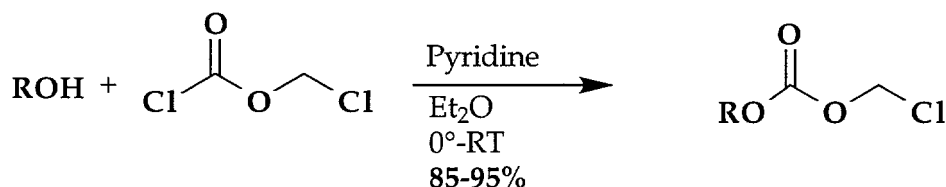
added and the mixture is heated to about 55-65°C, typically about 60°C and agitated without splashing the contents for about 3-6 hours, typically about 4 hours, until the reaction is complete, as optionally indicated by HPLC (no more than 15% mono(POC)PMPA present). The mixture is diluted with isopropyl acetate (10.72 kg), cooled to about 15-30°C, typically about 25°C, as rapidly as possible, and while holding the reactor contents at a of about 15-30°C, typically at about 25°C, the mixture is agitated for about 20-60 minutes, typically about 30 minutes. The solids are removed by filtration and washed with isopropyl acetate (4.44 kg). The combined organic phases at about 15-30°C, typically about 25°C, are extracted twice with water (3.28 kg) using moderate agitation for about 1-10 min. to avoid forming an emulsion followed by allowing the phases to separate. The combined aqueous phases are back-extracted twice with isopropyl acetate (3.56 kg) (about 15-30°C, typically about 25°C). All organic phases are combined and washed with water (2.20 kg) (about 15-30°C, typically about 25°C) using moderate agitation for about 1-10 min. to avoid forming an emulsion, then the combined organic phases, which are at about 25-43°C, but at no more than 45°C, are concentrated *in vacuo* (about 26.5-28" Hg) to approximately 30% of the original volume (about 10-12 L/kg PMPA monohydrate). After a polishing filtration using an in-line 1 µm filter, the concentration of the organic phase is resumed at about 20-38°C, but no higher than 40°C under a vacuum (about 28" Hg) until a pale yellow oil remains. The oil is dissolved in a warmed solution (about 45-55°C, typically about 50°C) of fumaric acid (0.38 kg) in 2-propanol (6.24 kg) with vigorous agitation until solids dissolve, about 0.5-2.0 hours. The warm solution is then optionally filtered using an in-line 1 µm filter while minimizing cooling of the solution. The filtrate at about 34-50°C, typically at about 40°C, is agitated using the minimum agitation needed to obtain a homogenous solution. The resulting solution is cooled to about 30-33°C, typically about 32°C, over about 30 minutes using minimal agitation, optionally seeded with a small quantity of bis(POC)PMPA fumarate (about 100 mg), and cooled to about 12-18°C, typically about 15°C, over about 1-2 hours, typically over about 1 hour. Seed crystals may not be needed if crystal formation begins before seed crystals are added. Crystals may form over a range of about 12-33°C as the solution is cooled. Crystallization will occur at lower temperatures if the solution is further chilled, e.g., to about -10° to about 11°C. Agitation is discontinued when crystal formation begins. The mixture is allowed to stand at about 15°C for at least about 12 hours, typically

about 12-30 hours. The resulting slurry is filtered (Tyvek) and the filter cake is washed with a premixed solution of isopropyl acetate (0.70 kg) in butyl ether (2.44 kg) (1: 4 v/v). The filter cake, which is at no more than 40°C, is dried *in vacuo* for about 1 to 3 days and the dried product is optionally milled (Fitzmill M5A fitted with a 0.050" screen), affording bis(POC)PMPA fumarate as white, fine, powder-like crystals of about 97.0 to 99.5% purity.

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Example 2

## Preparation of Alkyl Chloromethylcarbonates



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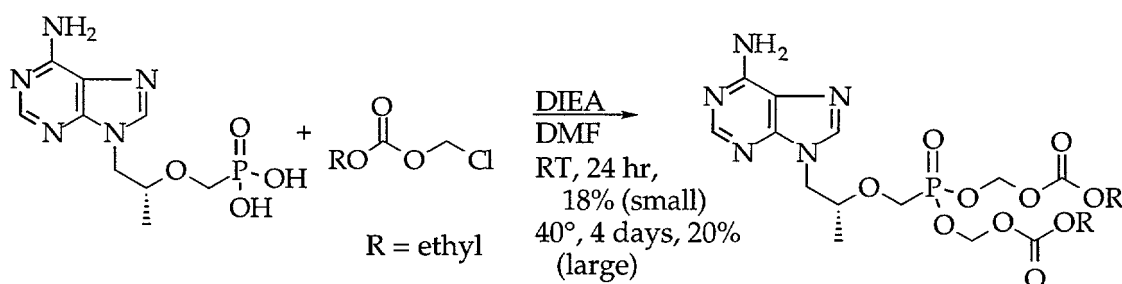
A solution of the alcohol (73 mmol) and chloromethyl chloroformate (Fluka, 6.23 mL, 70 mmol) in diethyl ether was cooled to 0°C under argon. Pyridine (5.7 mL, 70 mmol) was added dropwise with stirring over 10 minutes. The solution was stirred at 0°C for one hour, then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for three additional hours. The ether solution was filtered, washed with 1 M HCl, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. Brief application of 0.1 torr vacuum gave the alkyl chloromethyl carbonates in 85-95% yields. Ethyl chloromethyl carbonate is somewhat volatile, and cannot be left on the rotovap too long, or the yield suffers (87-35%).

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Example 3

## Preparation of the Bis-ethyl Oxymethyl Carbonate of PMPA



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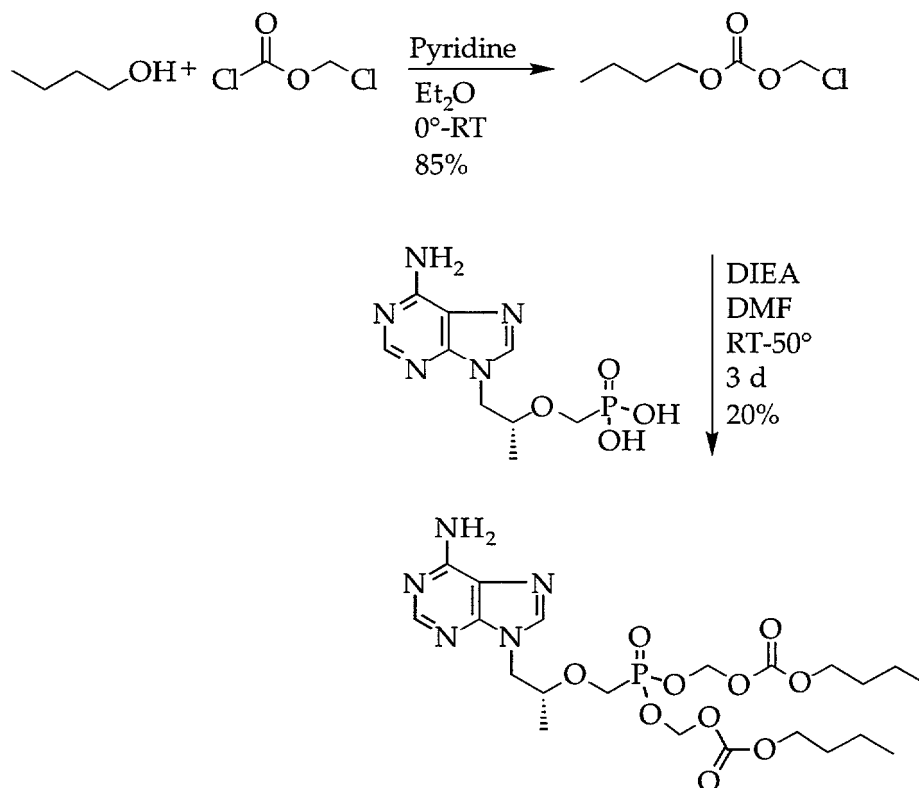
R= Et. Anhydrous PMPA (5 g, 16 mmol) and DIEA (Hunig's base) (11.5 mL, 66 mmol) were placed in anhydrous DMF (50 mL). The chloromethyl carbonate (49 mmol) was then added and the suspension heated to 50°C under argon with rapid mechanical stirring. After 1 hr the reaction was clear and the temperature was lowered to 35°C and the reaction stirred for 48 hr. The DMF was removed on a rotary evaporator, and the reaction partitioned between CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and water. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered,

25

and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was taken up in methylene chloride and applied to a silica gel column (150 g SiO<sub>2</sub>). It was eluted with 500 mL each 0,3,6,9,12,15,18% (v/v) isopropanol in methylene chloride, and then with 2000 mL 21%. Appropriate fractions were pooled and evaporated to give the desired product.

#### Example 4

##### Preparation of the Bis-n-butyl Oxymethyl Carbonate of PMPA

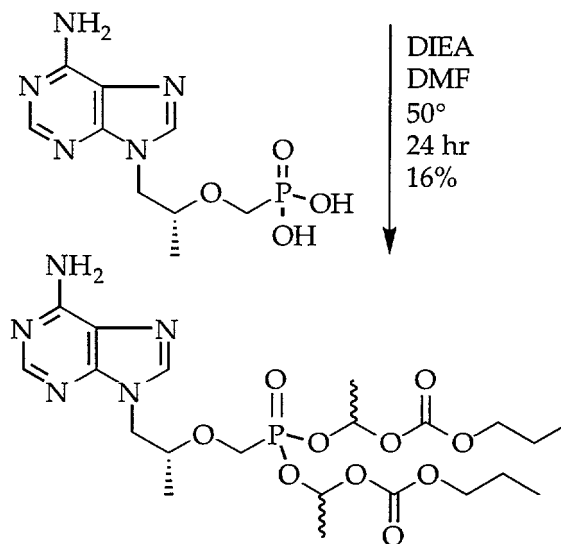
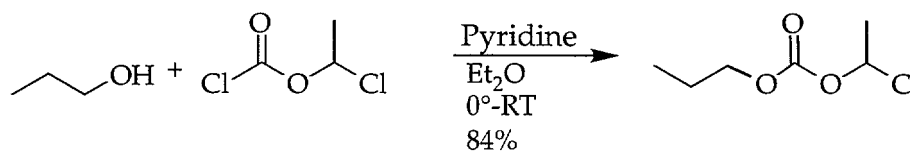


Butyl chloromethyl carbonate. A solution of butyl alcohol (50 mmol) and chloromethyl chloroformate (4.5 mL, 50 mmol) in diethyl ether (200 mL) was cooled to 0°C under argon. Pyridine (5.7 mL, 50 mmol) was added dropwise with stirring over 5 min. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 15 min, then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for three additional hours. The ether solution was filtered, washed with 1 M HCl, and then twice with water, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator to give butyl chloromethyl carbonate (7 g, 85%).

Dibutyl PMPA carbonate. Anhydrous PMPA (4 g, 13 mmol) and DIEA (10.5 mL, 60 mmol) were placed in anhydrous DMF (40 mL). Butyl chloromethyl carbonate (40 mmol) was then added and the suspension stirred at room temperature for 48 hr. The reaction was then heated to 50°C for 18hr. The DMF was removed on a rotary evaporator, and the reaction partitioned between CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (250 mL) and water (250 mL). The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layer was washed once with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was taken up in methylene chloride and applied to a silica gel column (150 g SiO<sub>2</sub>). It was eluted with 1000 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 500 mL each 0,3,6,9,12,15,18% (v/v) isopropanol in methylene chloride, and then with 2000 mL 21% isopropanol in methylene chloride. Appropriate fractions were pooled and evaporated to give the desired product.

### Example 5

#### Synthesis of Bis-n-propyl Oxyethyl Carbonate of PMPA



Preparation of propyl-1-chloroethyl carbonate. A solution of propyl alcohol (70 mmol) and 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (7.6ml, 70 mmol) in diethyl ether (200 mL) was cooled to 0°C under argon. Pyridine (70 mmol) was added dropwise

with stirring over 5 min. The solution was stirred at 0°C for 15 min, then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 4.5 additional hours. The ether solution was filtered, washed with 1 M HCl, and then twice with water, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator to give propyl-1-chloroethyl carbonate (9.8 g, 84%). Anhydrous PMPA (0.3 g, 1 mmol) and DIEA (0.7 mL, 4 mmol) were placed in anhydrous DMF (2 mL) under argon. Propyl-1-chloroethyl carbonate (3 mmol) was then added and the suspension stirred at 50°C for 20 hr. The DMF was removed on a rotary evaporator, and the reaction partitioned between CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and water. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was taken up in methylene chloride and applied to a silica gel column (25 g SiO<sub>2</sub>). It was eluted with 100 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 50 mL each 3,6,9,12,15,18% (v/v) isopropanol in methylene chloride, and then with 200 mL 21% isopropanol in methylene chloride. Appropriate fractions were pooled and evaporated to give the desired product.

#### Example 6

##### Synthesis of Chloromethyl Isopropyl Carbonate

To a cold solution (approximately 10°C) of chloromethylchloroformate (65 mL) in diethyl ether (1.4L) was added isopropanol (56 mL) followed by a dropwise addition of pyridine (60 mL). After the addition the cold bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred for 18 h. The reaction mixture was poured into a separation funnel containing cold water (100 mL). The ether layer was separated and washed with water (100 mL x 2) and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Evaporation of the solvent furnished the chloromethyl isopropyl carbonate (107 g, 95%). Chloromethyl isobutyl carbonate, chloromethyl neopentyl carbonate, chloromethyl tert butyl carbonate and chloromethyl 3-pentyl carbonate are prepared in a similar manner.

#### Example 7

##### Synthesis of Bis Isopropyl Oxymethyl Carbonate of PMPA

To a stirred suspension of PMPA (7.26 g, 0.026 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) at 50°C was added Et<sub>3</sub>N (10.8 mL, 0.0778 mmol). The reaction mixture became homogeneous and chloromethyl isopropyl carbonate (12.1 g, 0.0778 mol) was

added to the reaction mixture and stirring continued at 50°C (oil bath temperature) for 20 h. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure and the crude was chromatographed on a silica gel column. Elution with 10% isopropanol in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> removed all the non polar impurities. Further elution with the same solvent mixture furnished the prodrug, 1.3 g (approximately 10%).

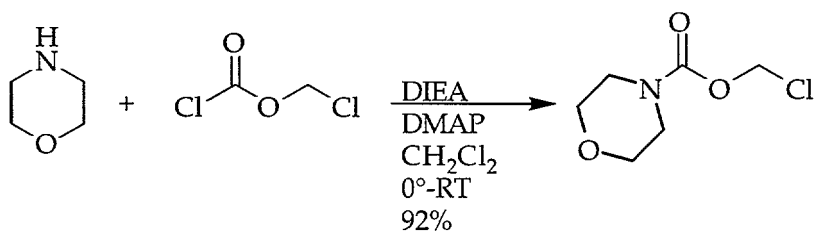
### Example 8

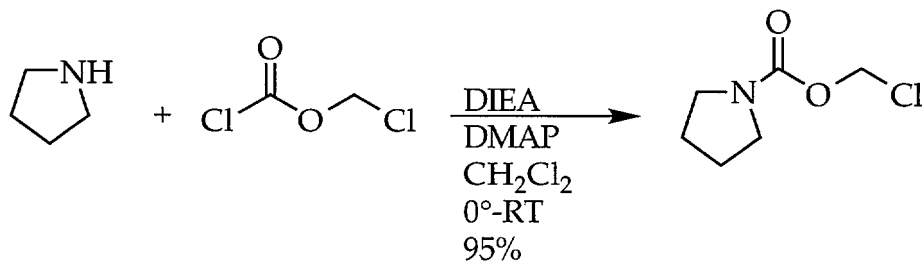
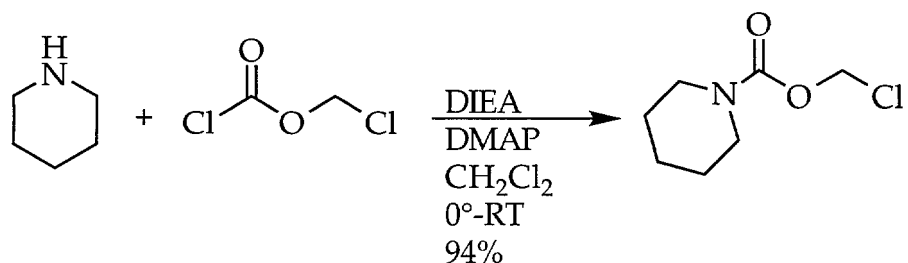
#### Synthesis of Bis Isopropyl Oxymethyl Carbonate of PMPA

To a stirred suspension of PMPA (1 g, 3.57 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) were added Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.5 mL, 10.71 mmol) and chloromethyl isopropyl carbonate (1.67 g, 10.71 mmol). The reaction mixture was then diluted with ethyl acetate (100 mL) and filtered. The filtrate was washed with water (2 x 50 mL) and finally with brine (10 mL). The crude obtained after removal of the solvent was dried under vacuum. The resulting oil was dissolved in isopropanol (7 mL) and citric acid (260 mg) was added. The mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature and then cooled to 0°C. The product was crystallized and crystals were filtered and dried. Mp 76-81°C.

### Example 9

#### Preparation of chloromethylcarbamates

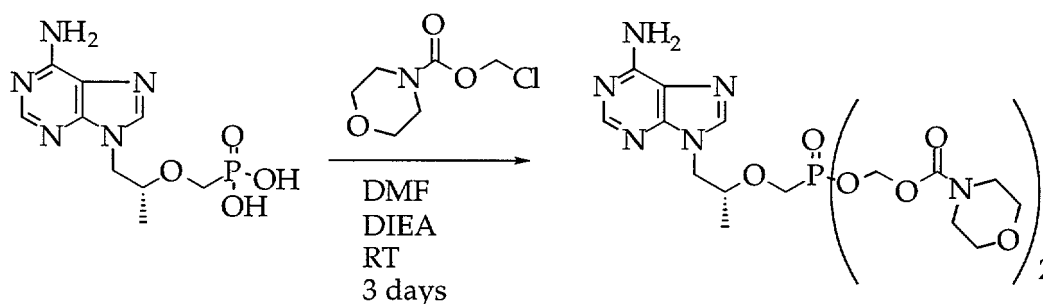




- 5 A solution of the amine (24 mmol), DIEA (30 mmol), and DMAP (.5 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 mL) was added dropwise to a cold (0°C) solution of chloromethyl chloroformate (25 mmol) in methylene chloride (45 mL) over 5 min. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature over 1.5 hr. The solution was diluted into ethyl acetate (100 mL), and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, 1 M HCl, and saturated sodium chloride. It was then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and evaporated to give the desired chloromethyl carbamate.

Example 10

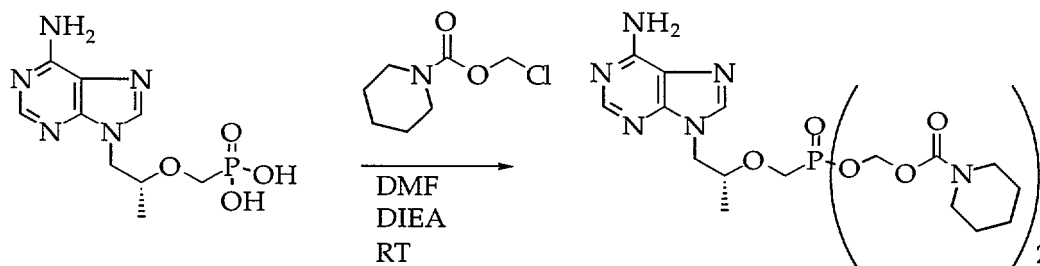
## Synthesis of Bis Morpholino Oxymethyl Carbamate of PMPA



Anhydrous PMPA (0.3 g, 1 mmol) and DIEA (1 mL, 6 mmol) were placed in anhydrous DMF (2 mL). Chloromethyl morpholino carbamate (3 mmol) was then added and the suspension stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The reaction was partitioned between CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/isopropanol and 0.1 M citrate buffer (pH 6). The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layer was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was taken up in methylene chloride and applied to a silica gel column (5 g SiO<sub>2</sub>). It was eluted with 25 mL each 0,3,6,9,12,15,18% (v/v) isopropanol in methylene chloride, and then with 100 mL 21% isopropanol in methylene chloride. Appropriate fractions were pooled and evaporated to give the desired product.

Example 11

## Synthesis of Bis Piperidino Oxymethyl Carbamate of PMPA



Anhydrous PMPA (0.3 g, 1 mmol) and DIEA (0.7 mL, 4 mmol) were placed in anhydrous DMF (2 mL). Chloromethyl piperidino carbamate (3 mmol) was then added and the suspension stirred at room temperature for 3 days. More DIEA (4 mmol) and chloromethyl piperidino carbamate (100 µl) were added, and

the reaction stirred for 27 hr. The reaction was partitioned between  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /isopropanol and 0.1 M citrate buffer (pH 6). The  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was taken up in methylene chloride and applied to a silica gel column (5 g  $\text{SiO}_2$ ). It was eluted with 25 mL each 0,3,6,9,12,15,18% (v/v) isopropanol in methylene chloride, and then with 100 mL 21% isopropanol in methylene chloride. Appropriate fractions were pooled and evaporated to give the desired product.

### Example 12

#### Other Carbamate Intermediates

To a solution of chloromethylchloroformate (4.16 mL) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (30 mL) were added tert butyl amine (4.9 mL) and proton sponge (10 g). The reaction mixture was stirred for 18 h and then it was poured into a separation funnel containing cold 0.5N HCl (100 mL). The  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  layer was separated and washed with water (100 mL x 2) and then dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Evaporation of the solvent furnished the chloromethyl tert butyl carbamate (8 g). Chloromethyl n-butyl carbamate (R = n-butyl) and chloromethyl dimethyl carbamate (R = Me) were prepared in the same fashion.

### Example 13

#### Other Oxymethyl Alkyl Carbamate Prodrugs of PMPA

To a stirred suspension of PMPA (4.51 g, 0.016 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was added  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (6.7 mL, 0.048 mmol). The reaction mixture became homogeneous and chloromethyl tert butyl carbamate (8 g, 0.048 mol) was added to the reaction mixture and stirring continued at room temperature for 3 days. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure and the crude was chromatographed on a silica gel column. Elution with 10% isopropanol in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  removed all the less polar impurities. Further elution with the same solvent mixture furnished the prodrug (1.25g). The n-butyl and methyl carbamates were prepared in the same fashion from the intermediates of the preceding example.

Example 14

## Chemical Stability of PMPA Carbonates

5 The solution stability of PMPA carbonates was studied at pH 7.4 at 37°C in  
10 mM buffer (NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>) with the total ionic strength adjusted to  
0.15 M with KCl. The assays were performed by adding 200 µL of a PMPA  
carbonate stock solution (about 1 mg/mL in DMSO) to 10 mL of pre-equilibrated  
buffer at 37°C. Samples were removed at specific times points and analyzed by  
HPLC. The chemical t 1/2 is expressed in terms of the number of hours required  
10 to hydrolyze 50% of the carbonate at the specified pH.

Example 15

## Oral Bioavailability of PMPA and PMPA Carbonates in Beagle Dogs

15 PMPA (9-[(R)-2-(phosphonomethoxy)propyl]adenine) and PMPA  
carbonates were examined to determine the effect of dose on the  
pharmacokinetics of PMPA in beagle dogs, in particular the bioavailability of  
PMPA following oral administration to beagle dogs.

PMPA monohydrate was synthesized by Gilead Sciences.

20 Tetrabutylammonium hydrogen phosphate (TBAHP) was obtained from Fluka  
(Ronkonkoma, NY). Acetonitrile was obtained from Baxter (Muskegon, MI).  
Dibasic potassium phosphate, monobasic potassium phosphate, and sodium  
acetate trihydrate were obtained from Mallinckrodt (Paris, KY).  
Chloroacetaldehyde and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) were from Aldrich  
25 (Milwaukee, WI).

The intravenous formulations used as standards were isotonic aqueous  
solutions containing 50 mg/mL PMPA. Compound was added to 10 mL of WFI  
(water for injection from Abbott Laboratory) and 1N NaOH was added to adjust  
the pH to 7.4. The solutions were diluted to 15 mL with WFI and sterile filtered  
30 with a 0.2 µm filter. The PMPA dose was 10 mg/kg (0.2 mL/kg).

The intravenous formulation for a 1 mg/kg dose was prepared as  
described above except only 75 mg of PMPA was added to WFI and the final  
concentration was 5 mg/mL. The dose was 1 mg/kg (0.2 mL/kg). Oral  
formulation of carbonates were prepared in 20-40% PEG 400/50 mM citric acid

and were adjusted to pH 2.2. Doses ranged from 6.2-10 mg eq of PMPA/kg and are shown in Table 1.

Two groups of five adult male beagle dogs were used. The mean body weight at the time of the first dose was  $9.6 \pm 0.4$  Kg (range 9.2-10.2). The dogs were fasted 12-18 hours prior to dosing and until 6 hours post-dose. For pentagastrin pretreatment, dogs were given a single intramuscular injection of pentagastrin (Peptavlon 0.25 mg/mL, Ayerst Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, PA) at a dose of 6 µg/kg, 20 minutes prior to dosing. Water was provided *ad lib*.

Each formulation was administered as a single dose to five male beagle dogs. Individual vials of each formulation were provided for each animal. The intravenous formulation was administered via a cephalic vein. The oral suspension was administered by gavage, followed by two 10 mL water washes. At least one week washout period was allowed between administrations.

Blood samples (4.0 mL) were collected by direct jugular access from each animal into heparinized tubes. Animals remained conscious throughout the sample collection period. Blood was processed immediately for plasma by centrifugation at 2000 rpm for 10 minutes. Plasma samples were frozen and maintained at  $\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}$  until analyzed.

Urine samples were collected over 0-24 and 24-48 hours time periods. Urine samples from 0-24 and 24-48 hours were divided into aliquots and mixed based on the volume collected and analyzed to determine amount of PMPA recovered from urine during 0-48 hours.

PMPA in Plasma and Urine was determined as follows. PMEA (9-(2-phosphono-methoxyethyl)adenine; adefovir) was used as the internal standard for both analyses. The total concentration of PMPA in dog plasma or urine samples was determined by derivatizing PMPA and PMEA with chloroacetaldehyde to yield a highly fluorescent N<sup>1</sup>, N<sup>6</sup>-ethenoadenine derivative as described (Russell, J. et al. (1991) Determination of 9-[(2-Phosphonylmethoxy)-ethyl]Adenine in Rat Urine by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography with Fluorescence Detection. *J. Chromatogr. (Netherlands)*, 572, 321-326).

Sample Extraction for PMPA in plasma and urine was performed as follows. Plasma (200 µL) and internal standard (20 µL of 10 µg/mL PMEA providing a final PMEA concentration of 1 µg/mL) were mixed with 400 µL of acetonitrile containing 0.1 % TFA to precipitate protein. Samples were then

evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure at room temperature (Savant SpeedVac). Urine samples (20  $\mu$ L) and internal standard (30  $\mu$ L of 10  $\mu$ g/mL PMEA providing a final PMEA concentration of 1.5  $\mu$ g/mL) were used directly for derivatization without drying.

5        The samples were derivatized for analysis as follows. Dried plasma samples or urine samples were reconstituted or mixed in 200  $\mu$ L derivatization cocktail (0.34% chloroacetaldehyde in 100 mM sodium acetate, pH 4.5), vortexed, and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 14,000 rpm in an Eppendorf Centrifuge 5402. Supernatant was then transferred to a clean screw capped tube and incubated at 10    95°C for 40 minutes. Derivatized samples were quenched on ice and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure at room temperature. Dried samples were reconstituted in 200  $\mu$ L Mobile Phase A (see below), vortexed and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 14,000 rpm in an Eppendorf Centrifuge 5402. The supernatant was then transferred to autoinjector vials for HPLC analysis.

15        The plasma and urine samples were analyzed by HPLC with Fluorescence Detection as follows. The HPLC system comprised a Model P4000 solvent delivery system with a Model AS3000 autoinjector and a Model F2000 Fluorescence detector (Thermo Separation, San Jose, CA). The column was a Zorbax RX-C18 (5  $\mu$ m, 150 x 4.6 mm) (MAC-MOD, Chadds Ford, NY) equipped 20    with a Brownlee RP-18 Newguard guard column (7  $\mu$ m, 15 x 3.2 mm) (Alltech, Deerfield, IL). The mobile phases used were: A, 2% acetonitrile in 25 mM potassium phosphate buffer with 5 mM TBAHP, pH 6.0; B, 65% acetonitrile in 25 mM potassium phosphate buffer with 5 mM TBAHP, pH 6.0. The flow rate was 1.5 mL/min and the column temperature was maintained at 35°C by a column 25    oven. The gradient profile was 100% A until 2.0 min, then a linear gradient to 100% B by 13.0 minutes, returning immediately to 100% A. Detection was by fluorescence with excitation at 236 nm and emission at 420 nm, and the injection volume was 50  $\mu$ L. Total cycle time between injections was 25 min. Data was acquired and stored by a Peak Pro data acquisition system (Beckman, Palo Alto, 30    CA).

35        The pharmacokinetic parameters for intravenous and oral formulations of PMPA and PMPA carbonates were assessed using non-compartmental methods. Intravenous data were analyzed using PCNONLIN Model 201 (5); oral data were analyzed using Model 200. Additional pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated as follows:

CL = Dose/AUC (0-∞) ; where CL is the total plasma clearance.

Vss = CL × MRT ; where Vss is the apparent volume of distribution at steady state. MRT is the mean residence time.

5

The initial plasma concentration (Co) was determined by extrapolation of log transformed data to zero time. Bioavailability was expressed as

$$\text{Bioavailability (\%)} = \frac{\text{AUC}(0-\infty) \text{ oral or prodrug}}{\text{AUC}(0-\infty) \text{ intravenous}} \times 100$$

10 Urinary recovery was expressed as

$$\text{Urinary Recovery (\%)} = \frac{\text{amount (mg) of PMPA in urine (0-48 hr)}}{\text{amount (mg) of PMPA dosed}} \times 100$$

Oral bioavailability of t-Bu, 3-pentyl, isopropyl, Et carbonate parameters were compared by unpaired t-tests (StatView® Version 4.0, Software for the Statistical Analysis. Abacus Concepts, Inc., Berkeley, CA). A P value of ≤ 0.05 was considered significant.

Biological t<sub>1/2</sub>: Dog liver was obtained fresh from Pharmakon USA (Waverly, PA). Liver homogenate was prepared following a standard protocol. Dog liver was rinsed three times with ice-cold 50 mM sodium/potassium phosphate buffer and homogenized with a Tekmar Tissumizer homogenizer (VWR 33995-060). The homogenate was centrifuged at 9000 g ( 11,000 rpm for Eppendorf Centrifuge 5402; Brinkmann Instruments, Westbury, NY) at 4°C for 20 minutes. The supernatant was designated as the S9 fraction. The concentration of protein in the S9 fraction was determined using a Bio-Rad Protein Assay Kit II, with bovine serum albumin as standard. Esterase activity was determined using *o*-nitrophenyl butyrate as substrate and activity was calculated based on the increase in absorbance at 420 nm after a 1 min incubation. The homogenates were stored as 1.0 mL aliquots at -70°C.

30

Intestinal Homogenate: Dog intestinal segments (jejunum/ileum) were obtained fresh from Pharmakon USA (Waverly, PA) and intestinal homogenate was prepared as described for liver. The intestinal homogenates were stored as 1.0 mL aliquots at -70°C.

Human intestinal homogenate (S9) was obtained from Keystone Skin Bank (Exton, PA) at concentration of 20 mg protein/mL.

5 Study Design: Enzymatic stability studies involving plasma and intestinal homogenate were performed with 90% biological fluids.

10 Stability Measurement: One blank (drug free) incubation was performed for each biological fluid. All biological fluid tubes (open) were preincubated without PMPA prodrugs in a shaker bath at 37°C and 100 oscillation/min for 5 minutes. PMPA prodrugs was added to the test incubations (final concentration: 20 µg/mL), mixed and maintained at 37°C and 100 oscillations/min. Samples (50 µL) were withdrawn at 0, 30, and 60 minutes and the reaction was quenched with 100 µL of 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in acetonitrile. Quenched samples were centrifuged for 5 minutes at 14,000 rpm in an Eppendorf Centrifuge 5402, and the  
15 supernatant was used for HPLC analysis.

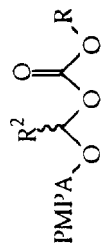





20 Calculations: For each incubation, the observed rate constant for degradation was calculated by plotting the log of the peak area of PMPA prodrugs versus time of incubation (min). The slope was the observed rate constant ( $k_{obs}$ ). The half life was calculated according to the following equation:

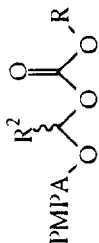




$$t_{1/2} \text{ (min)} = \frac{0.693}{k_{obs}}$$

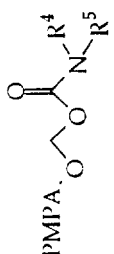
25 If the observed rate constant for degradation was less than  $0.01 \text{ min}^{-1}$ , then  $t_{1/2}$  was expressed as stable.

The results of the beagle study are shown below in Table 1.

**TABLE 1**  
**PMPA Prodrug Summary**

PRODRUGS CARBONATES  (Dose mg e.g. PMPA/Kg)	Chemical t1/2 (hr)		Log PC	Biological t1/2 (min) (Dog) (Human)			% of PMPA IV (1 mg/kg) AUC				Urinary Recovery (% as PMPA)
	pH 7.4	pH 2.0		Intestine	Plasma	Liver	PMPA	Monoester	Prodrug	other	
Bis-t-Bu COM PMPA  ; R <sup>2</sup> = H (6.45)	0.4	0.4	1.93	26.6 (<5)	21.2	14.9	36.2 ± 6.76	---	---	---	34.9 ± 14.0
Bis-IBu COM PMPA  ; R <sup>2</sup> = H (7.2)	9	>150	2.0	15 (<5)	<5	<5	24.5 ± 8.82	---	---	---	TBD
Bis-neoPentylCOM PMPA  ; R <sup>2</sup> = H (7.7)	6	>150	3.2	<5 (<5)	<5	<5	18.9 ± 6.57	---	---	---	TBD
Bis-nBuCOM PMPA  ; R <sup>2</sup> = H (8.0)	6	>150	2.7	<5 (<5)	<5	<5	17.3 ± 2.57	---	---	---	TBD
Bis-3-PentylCOM PMPA  ; R <sup>2</sup> = H (6.2)	8	>150	3.2	30 (<5)	15	<5	33.9 ± 9.02	---	---	---	TBD

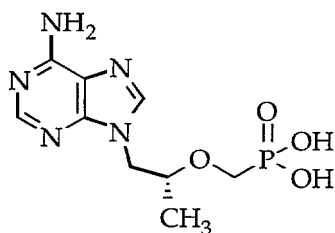
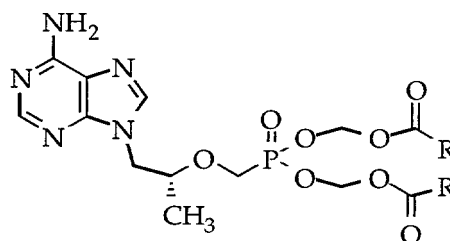
PRODRUGS CARBONATES <div></div>	Chemical t1/2 (hr)		Log PC	Biological t1/2 (min) (Dog) (Human)			% of PMPA IV (1 mg/kg) AUC				Urinary Recovery (% as PMPA)
	pH 7.4	pH 2.0		pH 7.4	Intestine	Plasma	Liver	PMPA	Monoester	Prodrug	
Bis-EtCOM PMPA R =  ; R <sup>2</sup> = H (10)	7		0.6	23.3 ( $<5$ )	16.6	$<5$	29.3 ± 3.4	~2	0	0	TBD
Bis-EtCOE PMPA R =  ; R <sup>2</sup> = Me	4			62.4	42.6	$<5$	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis-Methoxy diMeCOM PMPA <div></div> ; R <sup>2</sup> = H	9		1.0	Stable (30)	77.6	100.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis-isopropylCOM PMPA R =  ; R <sup>2</sup> = H (9)	9		1.25	52.6 ( $<5$ )	20.5	$<5$	35.8 ± 14.7	3.1 ± 0.67	0	0	TBD

PRODRUGS CARBAMATES 	Chemical t1/2 (hr)		Log PC		Biological t1/2 (min) (Dog) (Human)			% of PMPA IV (1 mg/kg) AUC				Urinary Recovery (% as PMPA)
	pH 7.4	pH 2.0	pH 7.4		Intestine	Plasma	Liver	PMPA	Monoester	Prodrug	other	
Bis-tBuNCOM PMPA $R^4 = H, R^5 = \text{tBu}$ (6.4)	0.4				107.5	99.5	166.5	8.86 ± 2.38	---	9.97 ± 2.52	---	
Bis-di-n-proNCOM PMPA $R^4 = R^5 = \text{di-n-propyl}$	13				Stable	Stable	76	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

### Example 16

#### Antiviral Activity of PMPA and PMPA Carbonates in Tissue Culture

PMPA (9-[(R)-2-(phosphonomethoxy)propyl]adenine) and PMPA carbonates were examined to determine their activity against HIV-1. The antiviral activity of the carbonates **5a**, **5c-g** against HIV-1(IIIB) was determined in MT-2 cells and the IC<sub>50</sub> (50% inhibitory concentration) and CC<sub>50</sub> (concentration to kill 50% of the cells) values were measured. The carbonate prodrugs exhibited increased potency (about 2.5-500 fold) compared to PMPA (Table 2). Although cytotoxicity of the prodrugs also increased, the selectivity indices were improved compared to PMPA. The increased activity can be attributed to increased cellular uptake of the prodrugs followed by effective intracellular conversion to PMPA, which undergoes subsequent phosphorylation to the antivirally active diphosphate metabolite. The t-butyl carbonate **5d** exhibited only 2.5 fold increased activity over PMPA with reduced selectivity possibly due to chemical instability. The antiviral activity data indicate good permeability of alkyl methyl carbonate prodrugs into cells, possibly due to their increased lipophilicity. The partition coefficient values support this hypothesis, with all prodrugs being more lipophilic (logP = 0.6-3.2) compared to PMPA (logP = -2.5).

**2****5**

- a. R = -OEt
- c. R = -OBu<sup>iso</sup>
- d. R = -OBu<sup>t</sup>
- e. R = -OPen<sup>neo</sup>
- f. R = -OPro<sup>iso</sup>
- g. R = 3-OPen

Table 2. Antiretroviral activity of PMPA and PMPA prodrugs against HIV-1.

compound	IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup> ( $\mu$ M)	CC <sub>50</sub> <sup>b</sup> ( $\mu$ M)	SI <sup>c</sup>
<b>2</b>	0.5	250	500
<b>5a</b>	0.002	40	20000
<b>5c</b>	< 0.001	30	30000
<b>5d</b>	0.2	10	50
<b>5e</b>	< 0.001	3	3000
<b>5f</b>	0.003	50	16600
<b>5g</b>	< 0.001	40	40000

<sup>a</sup>IC<sub>50</sub> - 50% inhibitory concentration; <sup>b</sup>CC<sub>50</sub> - Concentration to kill 50% of the cells; <sup>c</sup>SI - Selectivity Index(CC<sub>50</sub>/IC<sub>50</sub>); n.d - not determined; DMSO used as control.

# CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A compound having formula (1a)



wherein Z is independently  $-\text{OC}(\text{R}^2)_2\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{X}(\text{R})_a$ , an ester, an amidate or  $-\text{H}$ , but at least one Z is  $-\text{OC}(\text{R}^2)_2\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{X}(\text{R})_a$ ;

A is the residue of an antiviral phosphonomethoxy nucleotide analog;

10 X is N or O;

$\text{R}^2$  independently is  $-\text{H}$ ,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$  aryl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$  alkynyl,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{12}$  alkenylaryl,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{12}$  alkynylaryl, or  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{12}$  alkaryl, any one of which is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, azido, nitro or  $-\text{OR}^3$  in which  $\text{R}^3$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$  alkynyl or  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$  aryl;

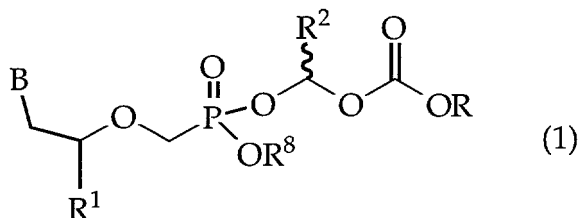
15 R is independently  $-\text{H}$ ,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$  aryl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$  alkenyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$  alkynyl,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{12}$  alkenylaryl,  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{12}$  alkynylaryl, or  $\text{C}_6\text{-C}_{12}$  alkaryl, any one of which is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, azido, nitro,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^4)_2$  or  $-\text{OR}^3$ , where  $\text{R}^4$  independently is  $-\text{H}$  or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$  alkyl, provided that at least one R is not H; and

20 a is 1 when X is O, or 1 or 2 when X is N;

with the proviso that when a is 2 and X is N, (a) two N-linked R groups can be taken together to form a carbocycle or oxygen-containing heterocycle, (b) one N-linked R additionally can be  $-\text{OR}^3$  or (c) both N-linked R groups can be  $-\text{H}$ ; and the salts, hydrates, tautomers and solvates thereof.

25

2. The compound of claim 1 having formula (1)



30 wherein B is guanine-9-yl, adenine-9-yl, 2,6-diaminopurine-9-yl, 2-aminopurine-9-yl or their 1-deaza, 3-deaza, or 8-aza analogs, or B is cytosine-1-yl;

R is independently -H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenylaryl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynylaryl, or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkaryl, any one of which is unsubstituted or is substituted with 1 or 2 halo, cyano, azido, nitro or -OR<sup>3</sup> in which R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkynyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl;

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, -CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>F, -CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, or -CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are joined to form -CH<sub>2</sub>-;

R<sup>2</sup> independently is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl; and

R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen or -CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR, or R<sup>8</sup> is joined with R<sup>1</sup> to form -CH<sub>2</sub>-;

and the salts, hydrates, tautomers and solvates thereof.

3. The compound of claim 2 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is -H.

4. The compound of claim 3 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -CH<sub>3</sub>.

5. The compound of claim 1 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is -H.

6. The compound of claim 1 wherein one R<sup>2</sup> is -CH<sub>3</sub> and the other R<sup>2</sup> is H.

7. The compound of claim 1 wherein R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or phenyl.

8. The compound of claim 1 wherein R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>3</sub> or -C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

9. The compound of claim 1 wherein X is O.

10. The compound of claim 1 wherein X is N and one R<sup>3</sup> is H.

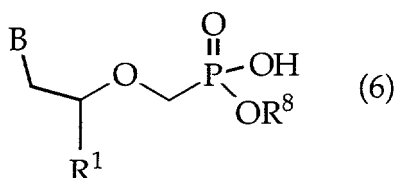
11. The compound of claim 4 wherein the compound is enriched or resolved at the carbon atom chiral center linked to R<sup>1</sup>.

12. The compound of claim 4 wherein at least about 90% of the compound is in the (R) configuration at the R<sup>1</sup> site.

13. The compound of claim 12 wherein B is adenin-9-yl.

14. The compound of claim 13 wherein each R is ethyl.

15. The compound of claim 13 wherein each R is isopropyl.
16. The compound of claim 13 wherein each R is 3-pentyl or neopentyl.
17. The compound of claim 13 wherein each R is *t*-butyl or isobutyl.
18. The compound of claim 4 wherein B is 2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl.
19. The compound of claim 3 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H.
20. The compound of claim 19 wherein B is adenin-9-yl.
21. The compound of claim 4 wherein R is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl.
22. The compound of claim 3 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>OH.
23. The compound of claim 22 wherein B is cytosin-1-yl.
24. The compound of claim 1 named in Table B and compound groups 1-19.
25. The compound of claim 22 wherein at least about 90% of the compound is in the (*S*) configuration at the R<sup>1</sup> site.
26. A method comprising orally administering to a patient infected with virus or at risk to viral infection a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1.
27. A method for preparing a compound of formula (1a) comprising reacting the diacid of a phosphonomethoxy nucleotide analog with L-CH(R<sup>2</sup>)OC(O)X(R)<sub>n</sub> wherein L is a leaving group.
28. A method for preparing a compound of formula (1) comprising reacting a compound of formula (6)



with L-CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR and recovering a compound of formula (1), wherein B is guanin-9-yl, adenin-9-yl, 2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl, 2-aminopurin-9-yl or their 1-deaza, 3-deaza, or 8-aza analogs, or B is cytosin-1-yl;

5        R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, -CH<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>F, -CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub> or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are joined to form -CH<sub>2</sub>-; and

      R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, -CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR or R<sup>8</sup> is joined with R<sup>1</sup> to form -CH<sub>2</sub>-; and

      R<sup>2</sup> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyenylaryl, alkynylaryl, 10    alkaryl, arylalkynyl, arylalkenyl or arylalkyl which is unsubstituted or is substituted with halo, azido, nitro or OR<sup>3</sup> in which R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl;

      R is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyenylaryl, 15    alkynylaryl, alkaryl, arylalkynyl, arylalkenyl or arylalkyl which is unsubstituted or is substituted with halo, azido, nitro or OR<sup>3</sup>, provided that at least one R is not H; and

      L is a leaving group.

29.    The method of claim 30 comprising conducting the reaction using at least about 1.0 equivalent of L-CHR<sup>2</sup>-O-C(O)-OR.

30.    The method of claim 31 comprising conducting the reaction in the presence of an organic base in an organic solvent at a reaction temperature of about 4-100°C for about 4-72 hours.

31.    The method of claim 28 wherein the compound of formula (1) is recovered by forming a salt, precipitating the salt and recovering the precipitated salt.

32.    The method of claim 31 wherein the salt is formed from sulfuric 30    acid, phosphoric acid, lactic acid, or citric acid.

Abstract of the Disclosure

- Novel compounds are provided that comprise esters of antiviral
- 5 phosphonomethoxy nucleotide analogs with carbonates and/or carbamates having the structure  $-OC(R^2)_2OC(O)X(R)_a$ , wherein  $R^2$  independently is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyenylaryl, alkynylaryl, alkaryl, arylalkynyl, arylalkenyl or arylalkyl which is unsubstituted or is substituted with halo, azido, nitro or  $OR^3$  in which  $R^3$  is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl; X is N or O; R is independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-
- 10 C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyenylaryl, alkynylaryl, alkaryl, arylalkynyl, arylalkenyl or arylalkyl which is unsubstituted or is substituted with halo, azido, nitro, -O-, -N=, -NR<sup>4</sup>-, -N(R<sup>4</sup>)<sub>2</sub>- or  $OR^3$ , R<sup>4</sup> independently is -H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, provided that at least one R is not H; and a is 1 or 2, with the proviso that when a
- 15 is 2 and X is N, (a) two R groups can be taken together to form a carbocycle or oxygen-containing heterocycle, or (b) one R additionally can be  $OR^3$ . The compounds are useful as intermediates for the preparation of antiviral compounds or oligonucleotides, or are useful for administration directly to patients for antiviral therapy or prophylaxis. Embodiments are particularly useful when administered orally.

**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF  
ATTORNEY FOR UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION**

**Docket No. 221.P1**

AS A BELOW-NAMED INVENTOR, I HEREBY DECLARE THAT:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I BELIEVE I AM THE ORIGINAL, FIRST AND SOLE INVENTOR (if only one name is listed below)  
OR AN ORIGINAL, FIRST AND JOINT INVENTOR (if more than one name is listed below) OF THE  
SUBJECT MATTER WHICH IS CLAIMED AND FOR WHICH A PATENT IS SOUGHT ON THE INVENTION

ENTITLED: NUCLEOTIDE ANALOGS

the specification of which:

(check one) X is attached hereto:

       was filed on                      as

Application Serial No.                     

and was amended on                     ;  
(if applicable)

I HAVE REVIEWED AND UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED SPECIFICATION,  
INCLUDING THE CLAIMS, AS AMENDED BY ANY AMENDMENT REFERRED TO ABOVE.

I acknowledge and understand that I am an individual who has a duty to disclose information  
which is material to the patentability of the claims of this application in accordance with Title  
37, Code of Federal Regulations, §§ 1.56(a) and (b) which state:

"(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§ 1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

(1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and

(2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

**COMBINED DECLARATION AND  
POWER OF ATTORNEY**

**Docket No. 221.P1**

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

(1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or

(2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:

(i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or

(ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish an contrary conclusion of patentability."

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S)**

(34 U.S.C. § 119(e))

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

60/022,708 filed July 26, 1996

I do not know and do not believe this invention was ever known or used in the United States of America before my or our invention thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof or more than one year prior to said application. This invention was not in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application. This invention has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on any application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to this application.

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and agents to prosecute said application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and to file, to prosecute and to transact all business in connection with all patent applications directed to said invention:

Max D. Hensley - Reg. No. 27,043   Daryl Muenchau - Reg. No. 36,616  
Mark L. Bosse - Reg. No. 35,071

and: \_\_\_\_\_

Address all correspondence to: **GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.**  
333 Lakeside Drive  
Foster City, California 94404

Address all telephone calls to: Daryl D. Muenchau at 415-573-4712.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of First Inventor <b>Murty N. Arimilli</b>	Signature	Date
Residence <b>4789 Ridgewood Drive, Fremont, California 94555, USA</b>		Citizenship <b>India</b>
Post Office Address <b>same as above</b>		
Full Name of Second Inventor <b>Kenneth C. Cundy</b>	Signature	Date
Residence <b>3802 Naughton Avenue, Belmont, California 94002, USA</b>		Citizenship <b>United States</b>
Post Office Address <b>same as above</b>		
Full Name of Third Inventor <b>Joseph P. Dougherty</b>	Signature	Date
Residence <b>856 Castro Street, San Francisco, California 94114, USA</b>		Citizenship <b>United States</b>
Post Office Address <b>same as above</b>		
Full Name of Fourth Inventor <b>Choung U. Kim</b>	Signature	Date
Residence <b>1750 Elizabeth Street, San Carlos, California 94070</b>		Citizenship <b>United States</b>
Post Office Address <b>same as above</b>		
Full Name of Fifth Inventor <b>Reza Oliyai</b>	Signature	Date
Residence <b>116 Victory Circle, San Ramon, California 94583, USA</b>		Citizenship <b>United States</b>
Post Office Address <b>same as above</b>		
Full Name of Sixth Inventor <b>Valentino J. Stella</b>	Signature	Date
Residence <b>1324 Lawrence Avenue, Lawrence, Kansas 66049</b>		Citizenship <b>United States</b>
Post Office Address <b>same as above</b>		

2025-07-24 14:00:00

**PATENT**

Attorney's Docket No. 221.P1

Applicant or Patentee: Murty N. Arimilli, Kenneth C. Cundy, Joseph P. Dougherty, Choung U. Kim, Reza (NMI) Oliyai and Valentino J. Stella

Serial or Patent No.: Unassigned

Filed or Issued: July 25, 1997

For: NUCLEOTIDE ANALOGS

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS (37 CFR 1.9 (f) and 1.27 (c))---SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

I hereby declare that I am

☐ the owner of the small business concern identified below:

☒ an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF CONCERN GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.

ADDRESS OF CONCERN 333 Lakeside Drive

Foster City, California 94404

I hereby declare that the above identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR 121.3-18, and reproduced in 37 CFR 1.9 (d), for purposes of paying reduced fees under Section 41 (a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third-party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed, to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention, entitled

NUCLEOTIDE ANALOGS

by inventor(s) Murty N. Arimilli, Kenneth C. Cundy, Joseph P. Dougherty, Choung U. Kim, Reza (NMI) Oliyai and Valentino J. Stella

described in

☒ the specification filed herewith.

☐ application serial no. \_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ patent no. \_\_\_\_\_, issued \_\_\_\_\_.

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights in the invention is listed below and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9 (c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9 (d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9 (e).

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

☐ INDIVIDUAL    ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN    ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

☐ INDIVIDUAL    ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN    ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28 (b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Max D. Hensley

TITLE OF PERSON OTHER THAN OWNER Vice President for Intellectual Property

ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING Gilead Sciences, Inc.  
333 Lakeside Drive  
Foster City, CA 94404

SIGNATURE Max D. Hensley Date July 25, 1997